The Literary Digest

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DI

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PUTTING THE LID ON THE "PORK-BARREL"

TAMMANY AND THE WHITE SLAVES

MRS. PANKHURST'S INVASION

BOTH SIDES ON FERRER'S DEATH

DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN THE DOUMA

SCOURGE OF HOOKWORM IN THE SOUTH

HINDU VIEW OF CHRISTIANITY

ENGLAND WEEPING FOR HER PICTURES

BRET HARTE'S VERACITY ATTACKED

FULL TABLE OF CONTENTS INSIDE

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
NEW YORK AND LONDON

Vol. XXXIX., No. 19. Whole No. 1020 New York, November 6, 1909 Price 10 Cents

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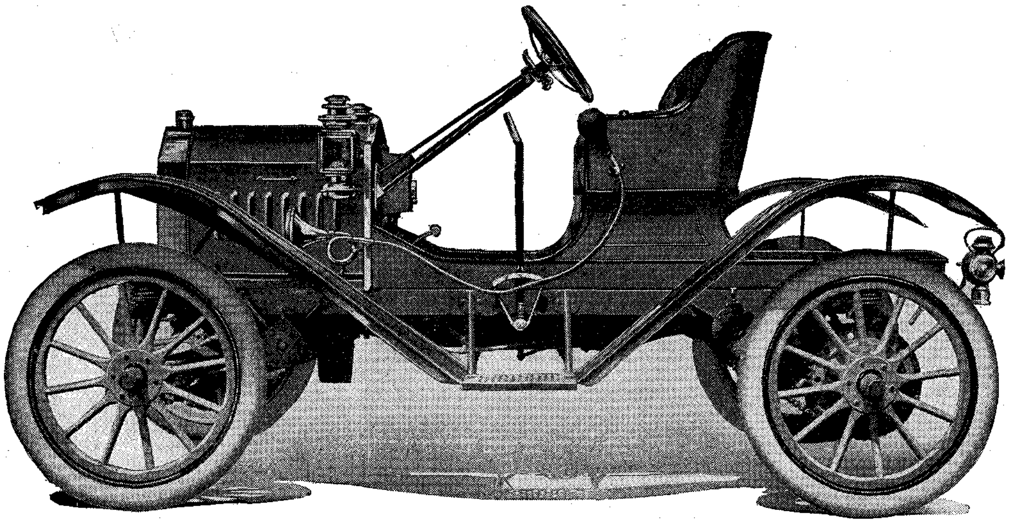

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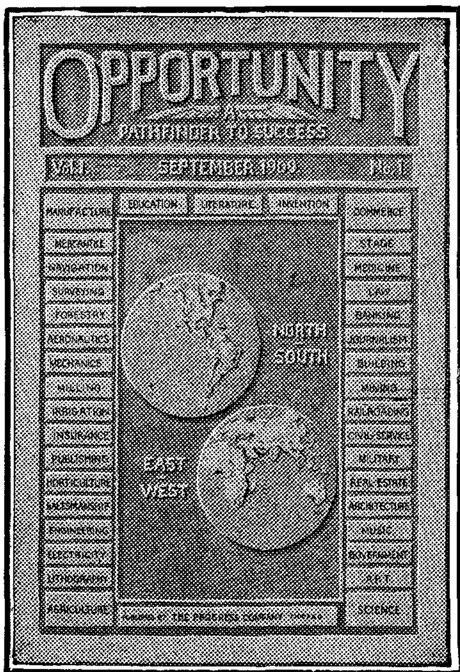

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

PAGE
Putting the Lid on the "Pork Barrel" 751
Tammany and the "White Slaves" 753
Justice Peckham 754
Mrs. Pankhurst's Invasion of America 755
Effect of Ito's Assassination 756
Inwardness of the Steel Dividend 757

FOREIGN COMMENT:

Legality of Ferrer's Execution 759
A New Theory of Germany's Naval Designs 760
Democratic Gains in the Douma 761
Psychology of the American Girl 762

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Noise and the Ear 763
Does Natural Selection Make Species? 763
The Vampire of the South 764
Pumping Foam 765

SCIENCE AND INVENTION (*Continued*):

PAGE
Open-Air Orchard-Heating in Colorado 766
A Road-Indicator for Motors 767
To Control Motor Speed 767

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Discord at the Holy Sepulcher 768
Chicago Newspaper Theologians 769
Catholic Press on the Ferrer Execution 770
Hindu View of Christian Missions 770

LETTERS AND ART:

England Weeping for Her Pictures 771
Boston's Democratic Opera 772
Emerson Through the Veil of Years. 773
Best-Seller Bubbles 774
Bret Harte's Veracity Attacked 774
A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 775-792
MISCELLANEOUS 793-813

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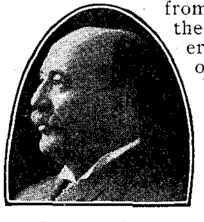

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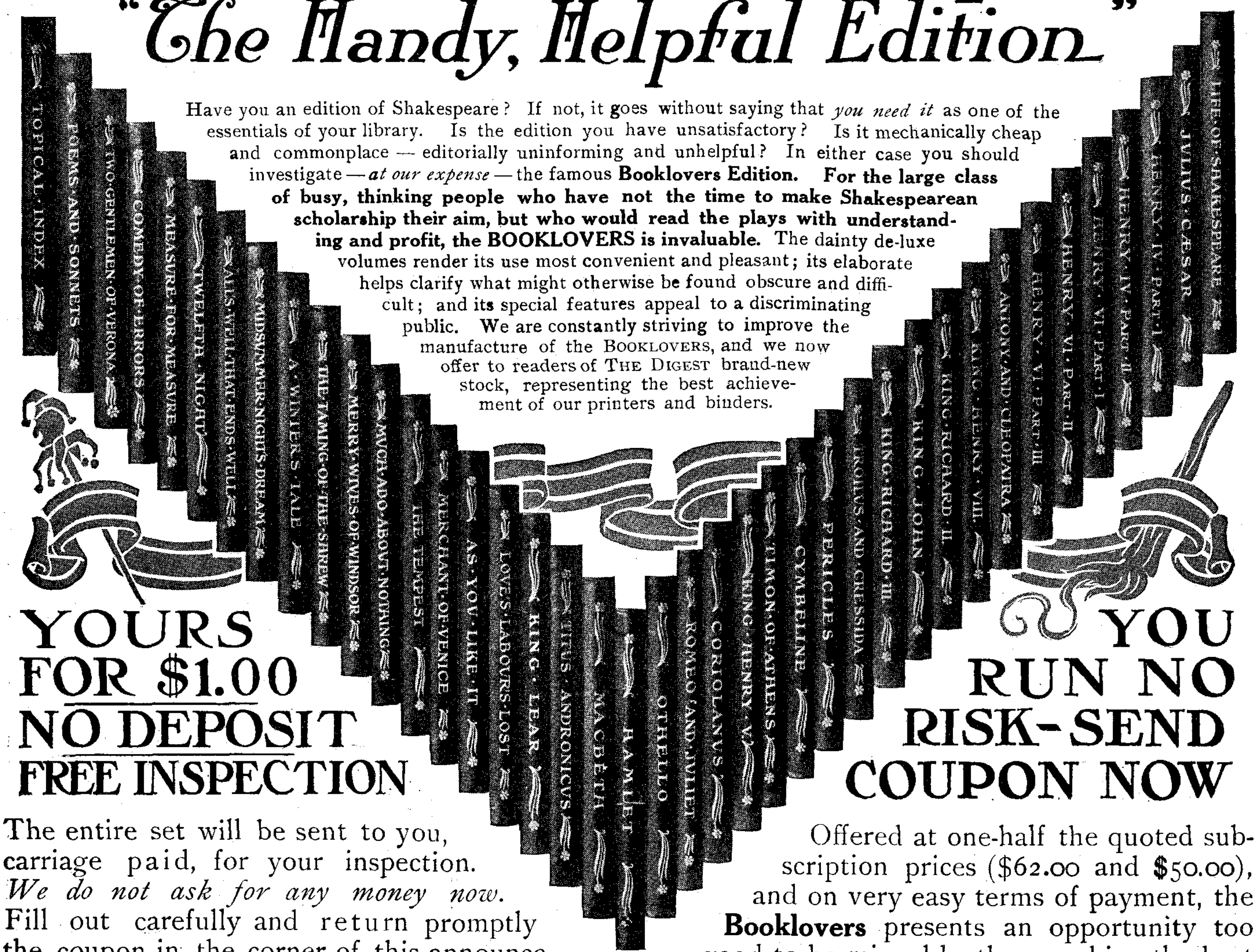
TOPICAL INDEX
POEMS AND SONNETS
TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA
COMEDY OF ERRORS
MEASURE FOR MEASURE
TWELFTH NIGHT
ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
A WINTER'S TALE
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING
THE TEMPEST
MERCHANT OF VENICE
AS YOU LIKE IT
LOVE'S LABOURS LOST
KING LEAR
TITVS ANDRONICVS
MACBETH
HAMLET
OTHELLO
ROMEO AND JULIET
CORIOLANVS
KING HENRY V
TIMON OF ATHENS
CYMBELINE
PERICLES
TROILUS AND CRESSIDA
KING RICHARD III
KING JOHN
KING RICHARD II
KING HENRY VIII
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA
HENRY VI PART III
HENRY VI PART II
HENRY VI PART I
HENRY IV PART II
HENRY IV PART I
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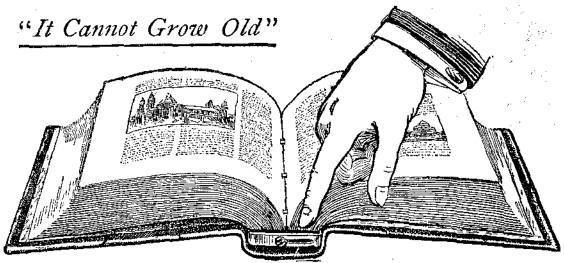

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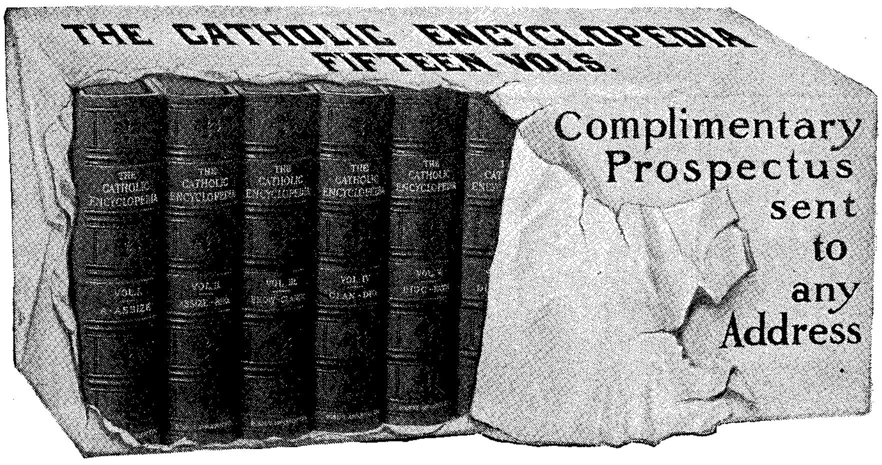
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VOL. XXXIX., NO. 19 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 6, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 1020

TOPICS OF THE DAY

PUTTING THE LID ON THE "PORK BARREL"

PRESIDENT TAFT'S hint that the Congressional "pork barrel" has a lid, and that he will lend his personal weight toward keeping that lid in place, is not destined, think the editorial soothsayers, to arouse any special enthusiasm in the hearts of the people's representatives. Speaking in St. Louis, on the eve of his voyage of inspection down the Mississippi from that city to the Inland Waterways Convention at New Orleans, he said that "the projects for the improvement of waterways in the future are not to be for the purpose of distributing pork to every part of the country." Henceforth, he explained, measures for the improvement of waterways will be adopted only when they can be shown to be of benefit to the whole country, and he added significantly: "They are not to be adopted for sending certain Congressmen back to Washington, or for making certain parts of the country profitable during the expenditure of the money." While frankly advocating a Federal bond issue to finance such waterway-improvement projects as really deserve national support, he went on to say:

"UNCLE JOE" AND THE PRESIDENT.

This interesting group was photographed in East St. Louis. The speaker is flanked by the Vice-President and the President, while just beyond, with his hat in his hand, sits Governor Deneen of Illinois.

"It has been proposed that we issue bonds for $500,000,000 or $1,000,000,000 and cut it up and parcel the money out in this and that section of the country. I am opposed to any such proposition, because it not only smells of the 'pork barrel' but would be a 'pork barrel.'"

Not the least interested among those who made up the President's audience were Speaker Cannon himself, the custodian of the "pork barrel," and 177 other Congressmen. To quote the President further:

"We are on the eve of a great journey down the Mississippi River, and curst be he who calls it a junket. The journey has reference to the problem of transportation and railways and waterways. It is, however, only a part of a still greater movement inaugurated by Theodore Roosevelt, and properly called by him the conservation of our national resources."

And again returning to the subject of a bond issue:

"Let us take up each project on its merits, and determine by all means at our command whether the country in which that project is to be carried out is so far developed as to justify the expenditure of such a large sum of money and whether the project will be useful when done. When you have determined that, on the general principle of good to the entire country, then I am in favor of doing that work as rapidly as it can be done, and I am in favor of issuing bonds to do it."

In an earlier speech he said:

"I do not think there is any distinction between the improvement of the Ohio River from Pittsburg to the mouth of the Mississippi, from the headwaters of that stream to New Orleans, of the Missouri River to its mouth, and the inland waterways of the East or the inland waterways of the Gulf or the inland waterways of the West and the construction of the Panama Canal.

"You might take each as a measure by itself, determine whether it is worth the expenditure and then if it is get your money in the quickest way and build your work in the quickest way, so that you shall get the benefit from it at once. That is economic and it is businesslike."

Mr. Cannon, speaking in St. Louis immediately after the President, and referring to his advocacy of Federal bonds for inland waterways improvement, said in part:

"It is a safe and sound outlining of a proper policy for us to pursue in this great Middle West. We have improved the Mississippi in the past, and we shall be improving it a hundred years from now, when we shall need all our watercourses. We in this generation will do our part wisely. We will not throw money into rivers to be washed into the sea. We shall do that first which needs doing most."

Altho these words would seem like a full indorsement of the bond-issue idea, later dispatches tend to cast doubt on this interpretation. Thus a New York *Sun* correspondent with the Presidential party writes that "Speaker Cannon will be found supporting Mr. Taft in the recommendation of a bond issue provided the President can not be dissuaded, but the Speaker will do his best to get him to change his mind." The Speaker, we are told,

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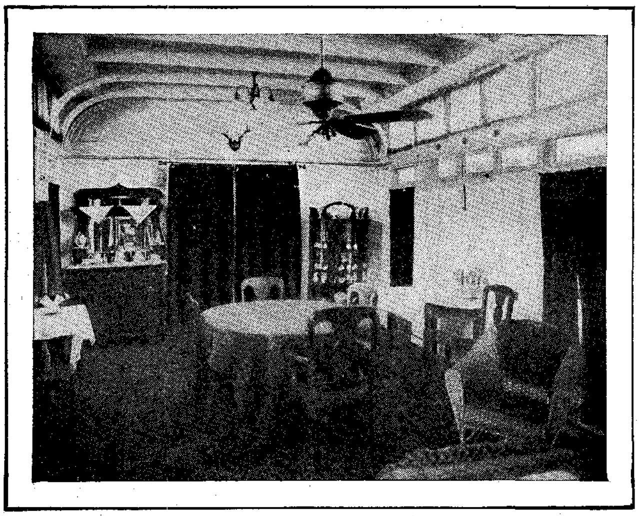
defends the present contract system, which the President has condemned in several of his recent speeches. On one occasion, paraphrasing Agrippa's reply to St. Paul, "Uncle Joe" said to President Taft: "Thou almost persuadest me to be as thou art, save as to these bonds." Another dispatch of last week, from Hickman, Ky., to the New York *World*, said:

"Creeping down the future 'fourteen feet through the valley,' dodging sandbars by tacking from bank to bank, President Taft and Speaker Cannon are fighting out the question of issuing bonds to improve the inland waterways of the country. The President has the Speaker whipt at the outset, as Cannon must put through the bond plan if the President insists. It is a part of the blanket bargain that resulted in the signing of the Tariff Bill. The Speaker has admitted this to members of the waterways committee conducting the trip.



A FLOATING WHITE HOUSE.

This is the interior of the *Oleander's* cabin, the President's headquarters last week during his voyage down the Mississippi from St. Louis to New Orleans.

"'I hope I can dissuade him from the idea of forcing a bond issue,' Mr. Cannon said, referring to the President, 'but if he sticks to it I have got to put it through.'

"Mr. Taft had declared against the contract or piecemeal system of improvement. This had cost the Government, he says, five hundred million already, with no real results. A five-mile stretch of river would be improved, and twenty-five miles below, in another Congressional district, another fortune would be spent. If deep-draft boats tried to take advantage of these improvements they would have to walk around the unimproved stretches.

"This is what the President calls the pork-barrel system, and in his speeches to-day he told his audiences, in the presence of Speaker Cannon, who lifts the lid of the pork barrel, that he will not stand for it. The Speaker, suavely coming back from the same grand stand in Cairo, said that he was still in favor of the contract system."

Another correspondent quotes the President as saying:

"There will be at least one useful lesson from this trip, and that is that we shall know just where Uncle Joe stands with reference to this business of improvements, even if we have to consult a Biblical concordance."

Mr. Taft's opposition to the "pork barrel" is sound doctrine, says the New York *Evening Post*, but nobody knows better than he does how difficult it will be to make it effective. A Washington dispatch to that paper recalls Senator Tillman's cynically frank remark, "If there is going to be any stealing going on, I intend to get my share," and goes on to say:

"The authorization of the Panama Canal and its actual construction are the only big measures of improvement which Congress has acted on in recent years that did not carry with them a goodly slice of 'pie.' . . . . . .

"The knowledge that a 'pork barrel' is to be opened in any Congress is a signal, under the present system, for more 'log-rolling' than any other kind of legislation except a tariff bill. To the extent that a tariff bill must contain 'protection' enough of various kinds to satisfy the Republican members of Congress and assure its passage, it is itself a form of 'pork-barrel' legislation. In fact, it is this aspect that tends to make it such an unpopular measure with the country. Witness the concessions to the sugar men, which won Democratic votes to the support of a Republican tariff bill in the last session; the concessions to the lumber interests which kept rough lumber off the free list, and so on down the line.

"Speaker Cannon has already demonstrated by the *personnel* of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, appointed just before the adjournment of the last Congress, that he fully expects the next Rivers and Harbors Bill to be a 'pork-barrel' bill. In fact, Mr. Cannon never had any other ideas about such measures, and his sole anxiety when one was about to be reported to Congress has been that it should not be so large as to arouse a storm of protest throughout the country which would defeat the very men its provisions were intended to help.

"A member of Congress who does not get his share of a 'pork-barrel' bill under the present system usually becomes in his district a man marked for defeat. This applies to the 'old stagers' as well as the new Congressmen. . . . . . .

"The country should be thankful to the President for his demand that merit only shall be the test of these projects. It will not only save money, if the President insists on his idea being carried out, but it will lift standards of legislation in Congress out of a mire of scandal and petty politics."

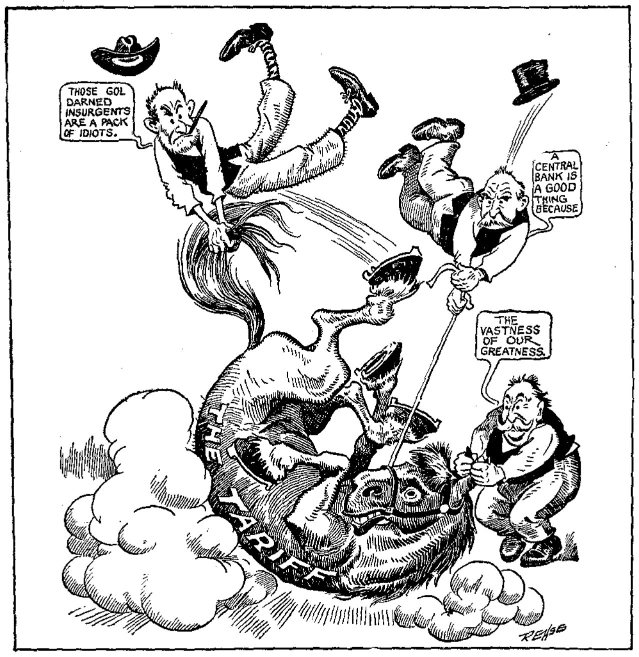
The New York *Globe* also welcomes the idea of putting the lid on the "pork barrel," and says in part:

"Since the Federal government seventy-five years ago committed itself to the making of internal improvements, an amount of money almost equaling the present National debt has been appropriated and spent for the improvement of rivers and harbors. It is notorious that one-half, if not three-fourths, of this money has been worse than wasted. Worse than wasted because, in addition to doing the public no good, the expenditure has subtly made for corruption. Many a Congressman, who went to Washington sound and patriotic, has been induced by local pressure to scheme and bargain to get money for his district. He has been led to vote for measures of which he did not approve, because it was represented to him that if he was not complaisant he would get none of the 'pork,' and the people back home would say he had no influence.

"President Taft is not opposed to the improvement of waterways—in fact, he strongly favors them; but he insists that hereafter the nation and not the locality shall be the judge of their desirability; he demands competent investigation and the outlining of a project before anything is done, and then no mechanical apportionment throughout the country on the basis of favor, but a bond issue sufficient to complete the work promptly. The wisdom of bond issues may be challenged, but without them it is probable the 'pork' system will continue and the improvements will be hit-or-miss, for in many years there are no surplus revenues, and to prevent the stoppage of a started local work the average Congressman will bargain and maneuver. Moreover, as to other things we follow the principle of compelling the future generation to help pay for betterments that it enjoys."

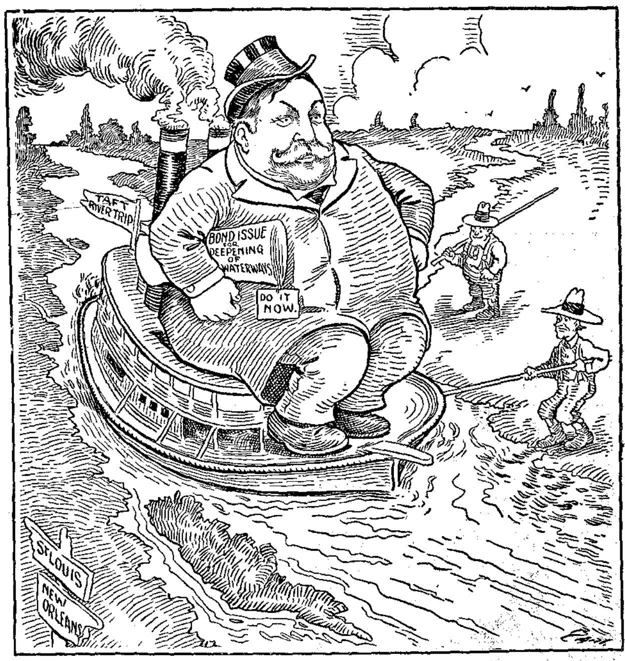
The President's attitude toward the waterways problem meets with the general approval of the press, especially in those cities directly affected. In the chorus of praise we note the St. Louis *Republic*, *Post Dispatch*, and *Globe-Democrat*—which asserts that the "adequate utilization of the Mississippi would bring benefits which every one of the 90,000,000 of Americans would feel"—the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, the Louisville *Herald*, the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. The Philadelphia *Press* thinks that "a broad general improvement of national waterways by national outlay must be the next great step in national development." Says the New York *World*: "The country is awaking to the blunder it has made in neglecting its waterways at the bidding of short-sighted railroad men. Presenting the other side of the case, the New York *Journal of Commerce* warns us against "waterways hysteria":

"There is a substantial danger of unwise waterways legislation,


THOSE GOL DARNED INSURGENTS ARE A PACK OF IDIOTS.
A CENTRAL BANK IS A GOOD THING BECAUSE
THE VASTNESS OF OUR GREATNESS.
THE TARIFF
REHSE

THE TARIFF BEING SETTLED, UNCLE JOE, ALDRICH AND TAFT HAVE TIME TO TALK ABOUT OTHER THINGS.

—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press.*



THE PRESIDENT IS FOR DEEP WATERWAYS.

Of course he is.

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

GREAT NATIONAL PROBLEMS MADE CLEAR PICTORIALLY.

not only at the coming session, but continuously for a long time to come. Agitation for immense additions to the national outlay for internal improvements is assuming a political force and a persistence that ought to serve as a warning to every legislator who has the least care for the financial welfare of his country. . . . The upshot of this whole matter is that the country—particularly the inland portions of it—is now just on the verge of a wave of waterways hysteria—carefully fostered and developed by interested parties. It is time for sober thought and deliberation."

TAMMANY AND THE "WHITE SLAVES"

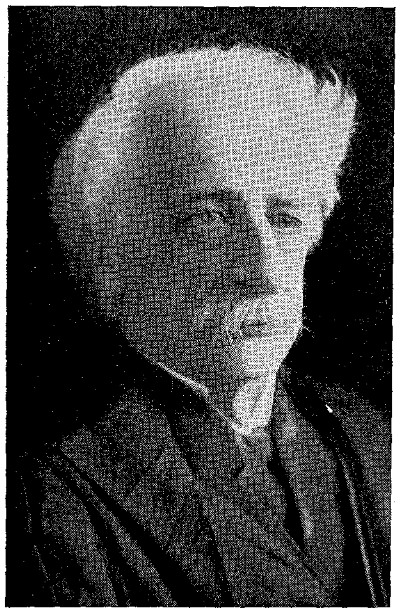
RECENT charges of a protective alliance between Tammany Hall and the organized traffickers in "white slaves" in New York are of a nature to challenge the attention of the whole country. The gist of these charges—as brought almost simultaneously by Mr. George Kibbe Turner in *McClure's Magazine* and by another independent investigator in the New York *Evening Post*— is that New York City, owing to the political protection extended by Tammany Hall to the purveyors of prostitution, has become the distributing center of a "white-slave" trade with ramifications not only in all the principal cities of this country, but in Europe and South America. While this is denied with emphasis and indignation by "Boss" Charles F. Murphy, Mr. Gaynor, former Police Commissioner McAdoo, former Chief of Police Devery, and others high in the councils of Tammany, it is affirmed with equal definiteness and more detail by ex-Police Commissoner Bingham, United States District-Attorney Edwin W. Sims, Dr. O. Edward Janney, of Baltimore, chairman of the National Vigilance Committee, Representative Bennet, of New York, who is on a Congressional committee which has been investigating the "white-slave" evil, and Prof. J. W. Jenks, of Cornell, member of a Congressional committee on immigration. Says the Chicago *Tribune*, accepting the case as presented by the prosecution:

> "In Chicago, where white slavery has shown its head on more than one occasion, and each time with greater defiance, the lesson of New York should be read in letters of fire. It is true that we have not had evidence that the profits of the infamous traffic have found their way to any political organization, to have filtered further than certain officials but the revelations made are such as to demand attention. . . . . . .
>
> "War on the white-slave traffic here has begun none too soon. It should be carried on vigorously, supported by an aroused public sentiment, until the last vestige of an infamous trade shall have been wiped out."

Last week we quoted from Mr. Turner's article. When challenged for the sources of his information he said, according to *The Evening Sun:*

> "Here are a few of the many available sources stated in consecutive order:
>
> "The public exposure of Tammany's connection with the red-light district in 1901.
>
> "The trials and conviction in 1903, 1904, and 1905 of the [agents of the] 'white-slave traffic' in Philadelphia, and the exposure of their connection back to New York.
>
> "The public exposures and trials of the political procurers and members of the New York Independent Benevolent Association in Newark, N. J., in 1906 and 1907, and the disclosures of their political aid to Tammany Hall at election time.
>
> "The testimony before the New York State Board of Immigration concerning this Independent Benevolent Association in 1909.
>
> "The notable trials of white-slave traders by the United States Government, conducted in Chicago this year by District-Attorney Sims and his assistant, Harry Parkin.
>
> "The current court trials over the white-slave trade in Chicago, in which the most prominent figure has been one of the old workers in the Tammany gang in the Essex Market district.
>
> "The information obtained in the present campaign against the white-slave traffic in Chicago, conducted by Clifford G. Roe as attorney for the New Association of Citizens, headed by the Hebrew Society, B'nai B'rith, which has been formed to break up this traffic.
>
> "The present personnel of the district captains or active workers in the Tammany machine in such critical political centers of New York as the Third, Eighth, and Tenth Assembly Districts, or in the districts on the East Side of Harlem.
>
> "The facts from each and every one of these sources, and from the investigation of the Federal government (which will soon be available to the public) point in one direction. Taken together, they trace with absolute certainty the growth of the procuring trade out of the city of New York, where it has developed under Tammany Hall leaders; its extension from there all over this country, and beyond this country to every continent on the globe.
>
> "The well-recognized center of the procurer in this country is to-day in the exact districts which now furnish the balance of voting power by which Tammany controls New York."

According to *The Evening Post's* investigator "no less than three thousand young girls are decoyed from Europe every year by organized bands whose headquarters are under police—hence Tammany—protection, while twice that many victims are obtained from New York and the territory near by." To quote further from the same source:



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A JUDGE WHOSE DECISIONS MADE HISTORY.

With a single exception, Justice Peckham wrote the opinion in every one of the leading cases by which, down to 1903, the Sherman Antitrust Act was interpreted by the Supreme Court.

> "There are syndicates to carry on the evil industry. One of these is incorporated under the laws of New York, has a meeting-room, and occasionally holds public entertainments for the purpose of raising funds for the release of members who have fallen into the hands of the police here or in other cities.
>
> "Private telegraph codes are utilized by these organizations in communicating with other cities, and their well-appointed club-houses are known to more than one precinct commander, who would have raided them long ago had they been ordered to do so. Tammany controls the police department. One need go no further back than the statement of Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, last summer, to learn that. Inspectors and captains run the force, and they are accountable to the Tammany leaders."

Says Commissioner Bingham, when questioned by the press as to his knowledge of the situation:

> "Roughly speaking, I had been head of the police force about two years before I began to realize that there was anything in the white-slave question at all. Like most folks, I was inclined to think that the talk about dealing in women in this enlightened age was mainly gossip started by hysterical women.
>
> "That of course was only one phase of police work, and I could not attend to it myself, but I delegated it to Arthur Woods, one of my deputies. The first trouble we ran up against was the difficulty of getting policemen to do the actual work of obtaining evidence. The police despised the cadets and procurers, but when they found that the men they were after all seemed to have strong political influence, money, and friends they became discouraged."

The white-slave traffic, says Mr. Sims, "can be carried on only with the connivance or the acquiescence of the police," who "have the power to exterminate the traffic completely."

Turning to the defense, we learn from Mr. William S. Devery, New York's former chief of police, that "there is no white-slave traffic in New York, and I know it." The story, he assures us, is "all bunk." Mr. McAdoo also declares that "New York is particularly free from this vice." Mr. Murphy not only denies the charges, but undertakes to show that even if the white-slave traffic did flourish in New York it would be absurd to hold Tammany responsible, inasmuch as the city government, the police, and the district-attorney's office have for ten years been controlled at least half of the time by Tammany's political enemies. The New York *Evening Post* answers this by pointing out that "the real masters of Tammany Hall," rather than the police commissioner, "control the police and thereby secure immunity, and no reform administration or honest police commissioner has yet been long enough in office to smash that control." To quote Mr. Murphy:

> "I have made it a rule to pass unnoticed ordinary campaign falsehoods, but I believe I will be justified by the entire community in a most emphatic denial and condemnation of the atrocious and indecent publication now being circulated at the end of the campaign by the opponents of the Democratic party, intended as it is to create the impression that this great political organization is in alliance with the most disreputable and revolting traffic in vice. The purposely general character of every statement contained in the publication permits of no better answer than to remind the people of the city of New York of the following few historical facts:
>
> "That during the time in which these conditions are alleged to have existed George B. McClellan and Seth Low were mayors of New York.
>
> "That William Travers Jerome and Eugene A. Philbin were district attorneys of New York County.
>
> "That Commissioners Bingham, McAdoo, Partridge, and Greene were at the head of the Police Department.
>
> "That Charles E. Hughes, Frank W. Higgins, Benjamin B. Odell, and Theodore Roosevelt were governors of the State, with the right to remove the mayor, the district attorney, and the police commissioner at any time for failure to properly perform their duty.
>
> "That a succession of Republican district attorneys appointed by Republican Presidents represented the Federal government with ample power in this district.
>
> "That non-partizan State and Federal grand juries, with ample power to investigate and indict all concerned in such infamy, existed here.
>
> "That the territory referred to was filled all this time with representatives of the great churches—Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish.
>
> "That the great civic bodies, with all the reformers and sensation hunters, were in full blast.
>
> "That the city is full of daily newspapers second to none in the world for enterprise, ingenuity, and ability. . . . . . .
>
> "In face of all these facts, it has remained for a man who is almost a total stranger to New York, but who speaks as if from the intimate knowledge of a lifetime, to make a statement which reeks with falsehood, and is entitled to no credit whatever, save such as would be given to any other grossly exaggerated partizan campaign story, published on the word of a hired slanderer in the columns of a muck-raking and filth-throwing magazine, desperately turning in every direction for something which would attract circulation and readers to it."

JUSTICE PECKHAM

THE death of Justice Rufus Wheeler Peckham calls the attention of the press to other impending changes in the personnel of the United States Supreme Court. Justice Moody, now slowly recovering from a severe illness, is the only occupant of that bench under sixty years of age, while Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan and Brewer have already passed the legal age of retirement, so that it is likely, says the Baltimore *News*, that Mr. Taft will have more vacancies to fill than usually fall to a President's lot. The Boston *Herald* predicts that during the next few years "the interpretations of constitutional law by the Supreme Court will be second in importance only to those preceding the Civil War." Therefore, the same paper argues, a responsibility greater than that of legislators rests on this tribunal, and indirectly on the President who appoints its members. An extended reconstruction of the court can not be far away, thinks the Springfield *Republican*, which says more specifically: "It is highly probable that President Taft, during his present term, will have the appointment of no less than three justices, quite possibly of four, and possibly of five or a full majority of this great tribunal." And the situation is thus reported upon by the Boston *Transcript*:

> "In the death of Rufus W. Peckham the first of that series of changes in the Supreme Court, for the number of which the Taft Administration is sure to prove conspicuous, has come. The dislike of the justices for Roosevelt made them averse to giving him any unnecessary opportunities to make appointments. Justices Fuller and Harlan have already stayed six years beyond the legal

age of retirement, and Mr. Brewer two years beyond. It long ago appeared clear that Mr. Taft, if elected, would have much judge-making to do, perhaps selecting a majority of the members of the Supreme Bench in a single term of office. Nor are the retirements confined to those who have reached seventy and been ten years on the bench. Mr. McKenna, it has been reported, now contemplates withdrawing from this service, altho but sixty-six years old. Besides, death invades the ranks at all ages.

A VETERAN SUFFRAGIST.

Behind Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in her wheel chair stands Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, a new recruit who is already a leader in the cause.

"In few respects does the occupant of the White House influence the history of his country more vitally and in a way that lasts longer than in his selection of Supreme Court justices. It may be expected that Taft, from his own experience on the bench, will prove a good judge of material for this service. That it is his purpose not to be influenced by political considerations has already been made abundantly evident. He has told some of the Senators that he would not regard judicial places as subject to the ordinary considerations in the disposal of places within his gift."

Of Justice Peckham himself we read in the New York *Globe:*

"The influence that Justice Peckham exercised was for straightforward, penetrating, and liberal adjudication. He was not a victim of that intellectual hardening that is supposed to beset the judicial mind. His brain did not seem to grow old. It was always sensitized. It is a remarkable fact—to which so far as we have seen no one has yet called attention—that, with but a single exception, Justice Peckham wrote the opinion in every one of the leading cases by which, down the year 1903, the Sherman Anti-trust Act was interpreted by the Supreme Court. He was thus the author of the opinions in United States *vs.* Trans-Missouri Freight Association, United States *vs.* Joint Traffic Association, United States *vs.* Hopkins, Anderson *vs.* United States, and Addyston Pipe and Steel Company *vs.* United States. And since that time he has written opinions in leading cases bearing on the same subject. No one can note the part he has played in the evolution of one of the foremost branches of the law without instinctively bearing witness to the greatness of his influence. His opinion best remembered at the moment is, no doubt, that in the 80-cent gas case, a decision that must make the people hold his memory in affectionate esteem as that of a developer, an upbuilder of democracy, republican institutions, and constitutional government.

"We need more judges like him—judges as keen as he was, judges as fully alive, as perfectly poised, as pure in mind, and as great in judicial statesmanship. Such judges are among the highest and best guaranties of true progress and a wisely selective conservatism."

The Washington *Post* remarks upon his austere observance of the strictest traditions of the Supreme Court, which led him to abstain wholly from public discussions and addresses. He was therefore less in the public eye than any of his *confrères*. But the work to which he gave himself with such whole-souled devotion, remarks the New York *World*, "made history." The salient facts of his career are briefly as follows: Born at Albany in 1838, he was educated at the academy there, and in Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, elected district attorney of Albany County in 1868, became corporation counsel of Albany in 1880, justice of the State Supreme Court in 1883, associate justice of the State Court of Appeals in 1886, and in 1895 was appointed by President Cleveland to the United States Supreme Court. The name of Governor Hughes is among those mentioned by the press as likely to succeed him.

MRS. PANKHURST'S INVASION OF AMERICA

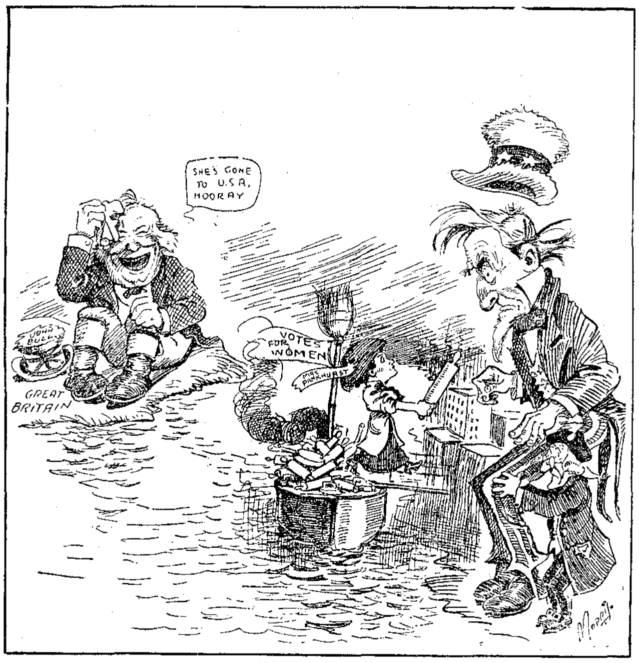
ALTHO the sensational methods of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst have made woman suffrage a live issue in Great Britain, she is evidently content to lay them aside during what she calls her "fighting holiday" in this country. Her avowed purpose is to study American conditions affecting the cause she so valiantly champions, as well as to explain to her less militant sisters in the cause the reasons for the peculiar and turbulent methods adopted by the English "suffragettes." In spite of the criticisms these methods have evoked, "no other suffrage movement," remarks the New York *World*, "has ever had anything like the success achieved by Mrs. Pankhurst and her followers in collecting funds, in recruiting field-workers, and in drawing audiences." "Mrs.

VOTES FOR WOM

THE ORIGINAL SUFFRAGETTE.

Mrs. Pankhurst and some of the American suffragists who welcomed her when she landed from the *Oceanic*. The militant English leader (in gray traveling cloak) stands in the center of the group. On her right is Miss Kate Keegan, and on her left (with parasol in hand) Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch.

Pankhurst merits a courteous and friendly hearing in America," remarks the Springfield *Republican*, which goes on to say: "People who do things must be judged by the sum of their achievement as well as by the faults of their methods; and on this basis she has earned the attention that she has so aggressively challenged." This courteous and friendly hearing the American press as well as her American audiences seem inclined to accord her, but there is apparently little likelihood of her campaign tactics being adopted by the American suffragists. Thus Mrs. Clarence Mackay, president of the Equal Franchise Society of New York, declined to act as chairman when Mrs. Pankhurst spoke in New York for fear of being thought to indorse militant methods. In explaining her position she said:



MRS. PANKHURST, THE LEADER OF THE ENGLISH SUFFRAGETTES, HAS ARRIVED IN NEW YORK.

—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*.

"It has been repeatedly said to me by men in public life and men in private life that when the women of the United States unite in demanding the vote they will get it. And I think that is perfectly true, and that, therefore, what is needed to further the suffrage cause is to give all sorts and kinds of women the opportunity of listening to speakers who will explain just what the suffrage will mean to us all. . . . It has not seemed necessary in the past, and I do not think it will be necessary in the future, for us to go out on the street-corners and shriek our propaganda at the passer-by."

There is excellent reason, thinks the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, to believe that Mrs. Mackay accurately expresses the views of the great majority of those American women in the suffragist ranks.

To the suggestion, offered by an interviewer, that the right to the ballot might affect the harmony of the home life of women, Mrs. Pankhurst replied:

"No, there is no foundation for that belief. The right of franchise will give women a deeper interest in life and make them less self-centered. There is so much of concern to the home, to wives, and to mothers in the government of the nations that it is their right to vote."

In the course of her address in Carnegie Hall, New York, Mrs. Pankhurst frankly described the fighting methods of her organization, and said in defense of them:

"It may be violent, but when did the men get anything without violence? Where would this Republic be if your fathers had not thrown the tea into Boston harbor? One result of our campaign is that now halls where ministers speak are barricaded, and our great men are surrounded by police and plainclothes men.

"Recently the Premier, Mr. Asquith, after a speech at Birmingham, was taken through a back entrance to the post-office and shot down the parcels tube. In Sheffield, where the working men to the number of 10,000 backed the women, the Prime Minister escaped through a stable with a horse blanket wrapt about him. How dignified!

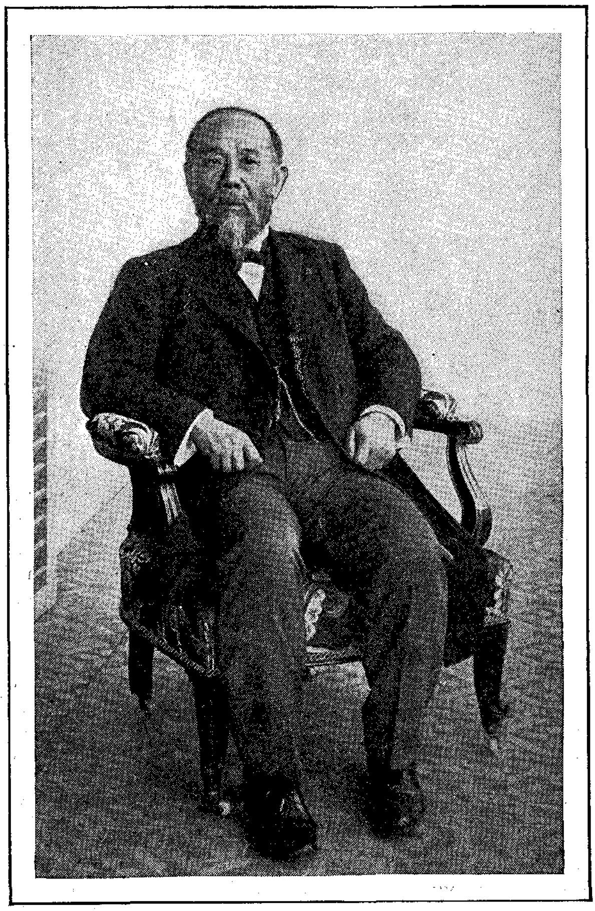
"You may say it is wrong to interfere with public men. It is an essential principle of the British Constitution that the people have the right to petition, and when their rights are denied they interfere with those who deny them. They interfered with Charles I. to the extent of cutting his head off, and we merely ask the ministers to give us votes. We fought in thirty-eight by-elections and, except in Scotland, where the people are slow to move, we either defeated the Liberal government or reduced the majority almost to the vanishing-point."

Says the New York *World*:

"Mrs. Pankhurst during her lecture tour will attract many listeners, if only from curiosity. But on the question of physical violence she will receive little sympathy. There are signs in Great Britain that the recent tactics of the extreme suffragists have alienated many people. In any contest of physical violence women are bound to lose."

EFFECT OF ITO'S ASSASSINATION

"I CAME to avenge my country!" shouted the Korean assassin of Prince Ito of Japan as they wrested his weapon from him; but as the American editorial observers view it, the slayer did his country a very doubtful service. Instead of being an enemy of Korea, "it would not be going beyond the truth," believes the Washington *Post*, to claim that the murdered prince was its "real friend." Several papers recall the corruption and favoritism that prevailed under the former Korean régime, and the New York *Times* suggests that the assassin may have been one of the privi-



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PRINCE ITO,

Who paid with his life for Japan's Korean Policy.

leged class who had been despoiled of his pickings. Ito rescued Korea from barbarism, remarks the New York *Tribune*, and is repaid by a "patriot" who would rather restore his country to its former "welter of vileness." "That the murder will halt even for an hour the Japanese policy in Korean affairs is unbelievable," thinks the New York *Evening Mail*, which adds that "its logical effect" will be only a stricter Japanese rule of the subject empire. Baron Shibusawa, the leader of the Japanese Commercial Commission visiting this country, declares that Ito was mainly criticized in Japan "for his leniency in treating Korean affairs," so that "his death at the hands of a Korean is something most unexpected." Prof. George Trumbull Ladd, of Yale, a close friend of Prince Ito, says similarly:

> "No one who has known Prince Ito as intimately as I have known him, especially through my relations with him in Korea itself, can doubt the utter sincerity of his purpose to administer his high office as Resident-General for the good of the common people of Korea.
>
> "It is difficult to believe that the assassin has acted as an individual out of the spirit of revenge, or from motives of misguided and fanatical patriotism. As in the case of the murder of Mr. Stevens in our own land, the murderer is probably the emissary of a band of assassins. However this may be, Korea has lost its wisest, most devoted, and powerful friend."

Prince Ito was born the same year as Justice Peckham, 1838, and has taken a leading part in the modernization of his country. He went to Europe when it was a high crime to leave Japan, became convinced that Japan must adopt Western ways, and was mobbed on his return for daring to say so. His life was saved by a young woman who hid him till the riot was over, and he afterward made her his wife. He induced the Mikado to institute the Constitution, founded on the German model, in 1890; and he commanded the Japanese naval forces in the battle of the Yalu, in 1894, when China was defeated. He was out of office during the war with Russia, but has been the guiding spirit in the Japanization of Korea. Sir Edwin Arnold compared him with Bismarck, saying that the German was a man "of blood and iron," while Ito was a man "of silk and steel." His life has been several times attempted.

While the papers quoted above believe that the misguided Korean killed a true friend of his country, other journals declare that Japan has played false with Korea, robbed it of its independence, filled it with Japanese soldiers, settlers, and exploiters, and turned it into a Japanese province. When Japan thus overthrew the little kingdom, says the New York *Sun*—

> "The national humiliation and grief were attested by the suicide of several prominent men. In Seoul the shopkeepers put up their shutters as a sign of mourning, and in the streets the people fought desperately with Japanese gendarmes. When Min Yong Whan died a bamboo sprang up, and to the spot came thousands of patriots, interpreting it as an auspicious portent. Ito became a marked man. He could appear nowhere but execrations greeted him. The populace stoned him.
>
> "This was a violent reversal of sentiment, for the Koreans had formerly admired the Japanese as a great people who would not allow their independence to be tampered with. From emperor to peasant hatred of Japan became universal and controlling. The wonder is that Prince Ito, pursued by the vindictiveness of an entire people, escaped death for almost five years."

The Chicago *Evening Post* observes in a similar vein:

> "He who would denationalize a people must put aside the fear of assassination.
>
> "Some one had to fall as a sacrifice for Japan's tyranny toward Korea. Civilization will grieve that it had to be Ito, for Ito was the ablest statesman of them all; but civilization will hope that in Ito's death will come a warning that will stay the hand of the oppressor.
>
> "In the unprejudiced mind there can be no question as to the cruelties which Japan has visited upon the Hermit Kingdom. With that wonderful Oriental secrecy, which we learned to expect in the war with Russia, the truth about Korea has been systematically suppressed. Yet our own travelers have reported from the country around Seoul, Chemulpo, and Fusan scenes of human suffering comparable with those in Cuba under Weyler's rule. And that ubiquitous agent of British justice, known as the traveling Englishman, has written home to the London reviews long and detailed stories of outrage that can not be rejected or ignored. . . . .
>
> "Ito has paid the penalty. We hope that in so doing he has made Japan understand that she is wrong-headedly trying to do what great Powers like Russia, Germany, and Austria have been unable to do with little Poland despite a hundred years' fight. But we fear that no moderation of the Japanese policy can be looked for. The trouble with assassination, as a weapon for freedom, is that it almost inevitably brings reprisals more cruel than the evils which it aims to avenge."

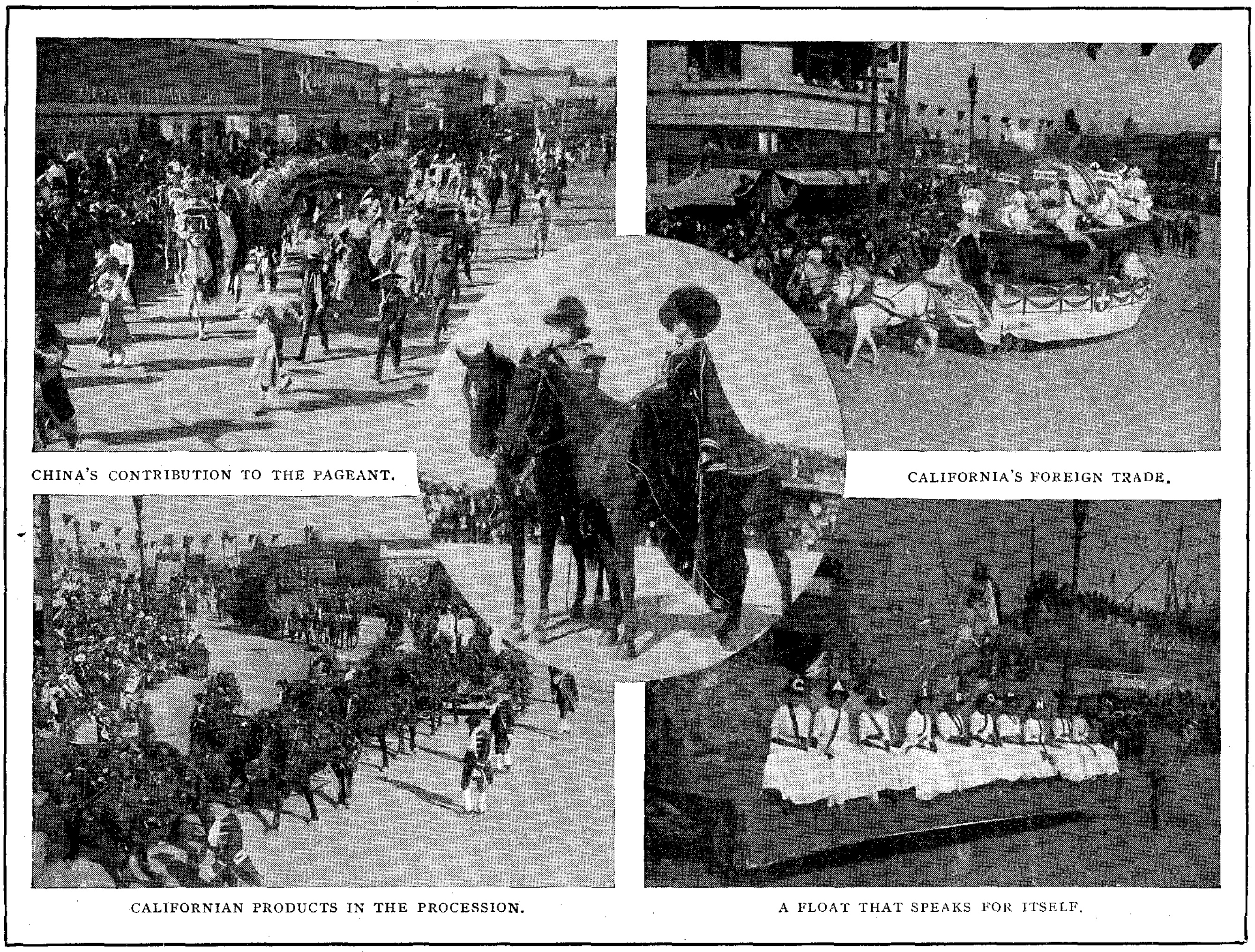
INWARDNESS OF THE STEEL DIVIDEND

INSTEAD of greeting the increased dividend on steel common shares with a blare of trumpets from sea to sea, the editors have received the news with uncommonly dense silence. The steel business is our basic industry, it is generally admitted, and any sign of prosperity in steel means prosperity all along the line, but this particular "sign" seems to fail to rouse the orchestra. The Philadelphia *Press* receives the news with equanimity and is glad the steel directors are able to keep "the largest of concerns apace with the grand army of smaller ones." The New York *Evening Post*, after a close scrutiny of the reported earnings of the Steel Trust, notices that the earnings were greater in several quarters in 1906 and 1907, when the annual dividend was 2 per cent., than they are now, when the dividend is raised to 4 per cent. The reply is that "the Steel Corporation may not be making the most brilliant of all exhibits now, but it will soon be doing so." To which *The Post* rejoins:

> "We do not propose to question or throw doubt on such predictions; we hope that they will be fulfilled. But it is well, especially in the midst of a violently excited market for the stock of the company concerned, to remember that predictions are predictions, and that the misfortunes of investors and speculators ordinarily arise from mistaking expectations for certainties. The history of the Steel Corporation itself has, as we have shown already, not been wholly free from occasional misjudgments of the sort, and the extent to which the 'Steel shares' seem to have appealed to the plain and uninformed investor gives reason for some cautionary words at a time when extravagant inferences may possibly be drawn from the directors' action on the dividend."

The Journal of Commerce is even more outspoken. In the recent enormous dealings in steel shares it is not doubted by this authority "that the stock was manipulated by the boldest kind of speculation by powerful interests." "There was no evidence of an eager public to invest in this stock," but "there was plenty of evidence of heavy orders from manipulating forces with large command of bank credit, both at home and abroad." Moreover:

> "That those concerned in these nefarious operations were 'on the inside' hardly admits of question. There was a combination of corporation and banking interests, with power enough to work their will with this stock, and they worked it for their own purposes. It may be claimed that the prospects of the steel industry under a new period of prosperity, which they had sagacity enough to foresee, was the justification for buying on a large scale; but it was no justification for a manipulated process of buying and selling to work the price up and lure the public into taking it at a figure which would yield a big profit to the speculators. And there is no knowing how far the resources of the Corporation itself, as well as those of banks in which the directors had great power or influence, were used in this process, at the cost of the general money market and the disturbance of the stock market. If coming conditions were to justify an increased dividend and a higher price for the stock, the decent course was to await the development of events and the rise of confidence in the investing public due to the facts. Then the advance would be legitimate



CHINA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE PAGEANT.

CALIFORNIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

CALIFORNIAN PRODUCTS IN THE PROCESSION.

A FLOAT THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

Last month when San Francisco, with pageant and festival, commemorated the discovery of the Golden Gate by Don Gaspar de Portola, the event was also a celebration of the indomitable spirit which, in a few years, has remade the city from its ruins. The central figures above impersonate Don Gaspar and Queen Virgilia.

SAN FRANCISCO CELEBRATES.

and its benefits equitably diffused among investors, instead of being accumulated and concentrated and then appropriated by the manipulators."

As the steel common shares were originally issued chiefly as a bonus to induce independent concerns to come into the trust, what has raised them to the present value, asks this journal. "Who has paid in new capital?" Not the holders of the shares, it replies, "but the buyers and consumers of iron and steel products." Further:

"These earnings, which have been converted into capital to give value to stocks that were originally water, were obtained through high prices charged for iron and steel, adding to the cost of carrying on the hundreds of industries which have to use iron and steel as materials or as tools, implements, and machinery. The whole industrial community and all who have to buy articles derived from iron have been laid under contribution to give an ever-increasing market value to these stocks, with which speculators play for their gain outside of all legitimate industry. Ability to charge these prices and make the profits for thickening up watered stock is due to the suppression of competition in the 'basic industry.' The power comes in part from the vast combination of capital to dominate the industry and to control materials and products; but its success has depended absolutely upon the partnership of the national Government in the combination to ward off all possibility of an effective foreign competition, by means of high duties on imported iron and steel. The raising of 'steel common' from a purely speculative value at low figures approximately to par has been accomplished by levying tribute upon the whole American people, and is a conspicuous example of the effects of combination upon prices."

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, an equally high authority, takes an opposite view, however, and finds in the increasing orders received by the Steel Corporation a perfectly legitimate justification for the dividend and the rise in value. It says:

"With reference to the unfilled orders on hand, the aggregate for September 30, 1909, is given as 4,796,833 tons, against 4,057,939 tons on June 30, 3,542,595 tons on March 31, 3,603,527 December 31, 1908, and 3,421,977 tons on September 30, 1908. For the current month orders have been coming in at a much more rapid rate, it is announced, than during September, and therefore it is likely that the total of unfilled orders at this date is even larger than it was at the close of September. Evidently the Steel Corporation has a long period of prosperity ahead of it; and it is to this, and to the results already achieved, that the present year's rise in the shares must be attributed rather than to speculation or speculative manipulation."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Dr. Cook says he found Philadelphia wide awake. He's a real discoverer. —*Los Angeles Express.*

Did President Diaz ask President Taft for his views on the third-term question?—*New York Tribune.*

The President naturally drew large crowds in Texas, as a Republican in that State is a great curiosity.—*Indianapolis Star.*

If the bull elephant that charged Colonel Roosevelt had been an octopus it would have known better.—*Pittsburg Gazette Times.*

President Taft will find a knowledge of the round-up useful in returning insurgents to the G. O. P. ranch.—*Washington Post.*

Mr. Crane has discovered that there is an open door in the diplomatic department as well as in Manchuria.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

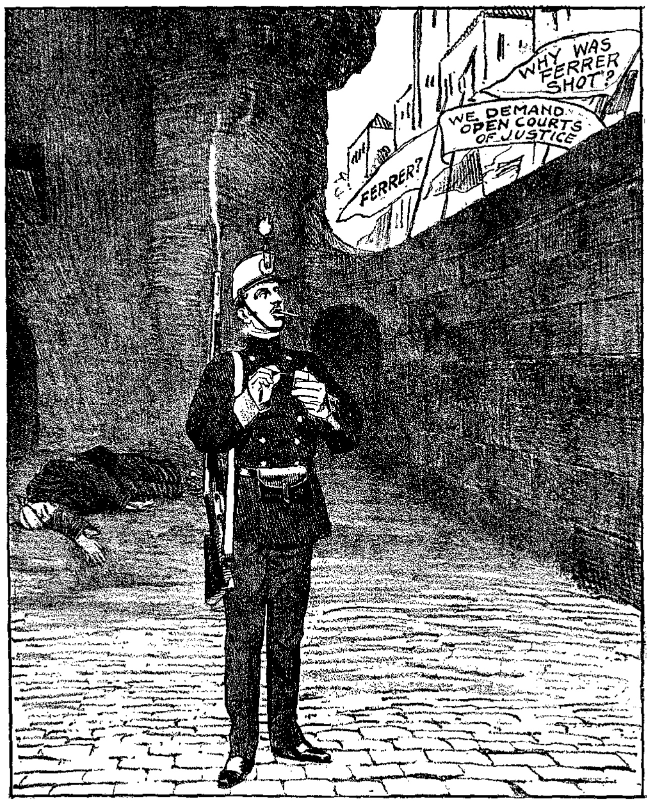
Lady Cook, formerly Tennessee Claflin, has arrived in New York to boost the suffragette movement. Lady Cook, true to her name, wants to see that even women can reach the polls.—*Houston Post.*

LEGALITY OF FERRER'S EXECUTION

THE cry of horror that echoed through Europe at the news of Francisco Ferrer's execution has died away, but it has been succeeded by a calm consideration of the rights of the case between him and the Spanish Government. It is a widely prevalent opinion among the Government's critics that Spain did herself injustice in not either giving the accused a civil trial, or at least a trial at which the general public might be present. King Alfonso is blamed because he did not yield to the personal appeal of Señorita Paz Ferrer, the daughter of the condemned man. Many of these critics also aver that whatever evidence in the prisoner's favor had been produced, Ferrer would have been "murdered" just the same. The Church is assailed along with the State. The Inquisition was revived at Barcelona, the radicals exclaim, and the founder of the "Modern School" fell a victim to clericalism and to the monks, whose responsibility is shared by the Vatican.

Turning to the organ of the Spanish Government, the *Heraldo* (Madrid), we find that it challenges the finding of the military tribunal mainly on the ground of the scandal thus created abroad, "the deepest of all disgraces" to the country. Altho a ministerial paper, it ventures to say, on the eve of the Maura Cabinet's downfall:

> "It is not by muskets, or scaffolds, or by reviving the laws of another age, that the present evils are to be cured; there is a remedy for them, and that a heroic one, which the patient himself craves, and this remedy is called liberty."


WHY WAS FERRER SHOT?
WE DEMAND OPEN COURTS OF JUSTICE
FERRER?

FERRER'S DEATH.

ALFONSO—"Blockheads! That is just the reason why I shot him."
—*Amsterdammer.*

"Premier Maura is solely responsible for the crime," observes the *Imparcial* (Madrid). The Inquisition has come again and Premier Maura has acted as a familiar of the holy office, echoes the Republican organ *Pais* (Madrid). "Ferrer is a victim of ecclesiastical persecution." "Ferrer has been executed for a crime punishable by death in all civilized countries," replies *A. B. C.* (Madrid). Very quiet and reserved is the comment of the Clerical organ, the *Epoca* (Madrid), which merely remarks:

> "The task of justice has been accomplished, painful as it always is. Francisco Ferrer Guardia has been executed. He was arraigned and tried in regular method, according to the laws now valid in Spain, . . . and as approved by the conscience of most Spaniards, even of those who were startled by his execution."

SEÑORITA PAZ FERRER,
Who pleaded with the King in vain to spare her father's life.

The French Radicals of course cry out at the sentence and its execution. Mr. Jaurès writes a sort of rhapsody in short paragraphs, from which we extract the following:

> "Happy Ferrer! Francisco Ferrer is dead by the will of those who govern Spain, *i.e.*, the priests.
>
> "They wanted his life, and now they have it.
>
> "And after that?
>
> "Free thought does not die with a man.
>
> "This infamous crime merely adds one more to the list of the Church's victims.
>
> "Spain must pay with her own blood for every drop of Ferrer's. Those drops have made the cup of crimes, infamies, and wickedness in Spain to overflow."

This is the tone taken by the Paris *Éclair*, Paris *Journal*, *Rappel*, etc., all Liberal. Even the Clerical *Soleil* regrets that "reasons of public order and of national dignity did not permit the Spanish Government to exercise clemency to Ferrer."

The Paris *Temps*, organ of the Liberal Government, styles the Ferrer trial "a mockery of justice," and adds:

> "In the opinion of impartial spectators, and the best friends of Spain, among whom we reckon ourselves, the accusers did not bring forward, as far as we know, a single positive proof, not even a precise ground of suspicion, against Ferrer."

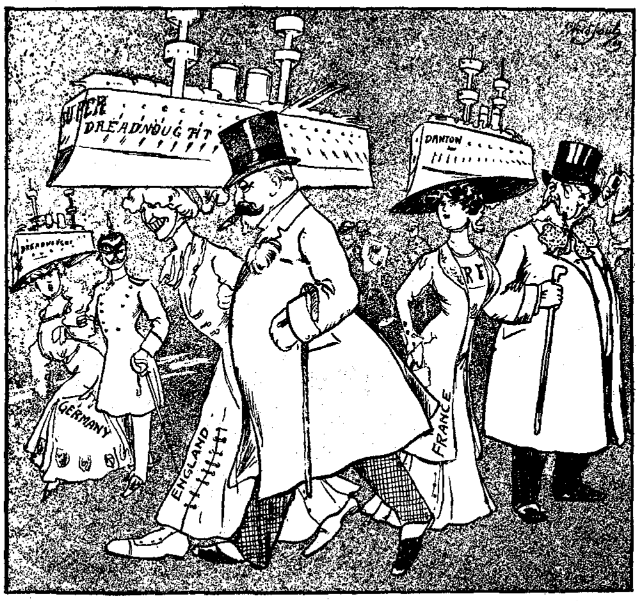
Taking for granted that among German papers the Socialistic *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) would naturally denounce the action of the tribunal at Barcelona and declare "the Pope ought to have interfered" and that this organ would be echoed by the Liberal *Berliner Tageblatt*, it is most significant that the solid and slow-moving *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) should join the *Frankfurter Zeitung* in condemning the execution of Ferrer. In the *Vossische Zeitung* we read:

> "Ferrer was unjustly accused of being an anarchist. Let it be granted for a moment that he was an anarchist, have not the Spanish authorities, in the case of Ferrer and of many others more obscure, actually conducted matters in an anarchistic manner? Can it be wondered at that since her general maxim of State is that of the savages, 'an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth,' the spirit that struggles after intellectual advancement should be represt by the bullet? Spain is amazingly weak in men of character, of

tenacity, and singleness of aim. Ferrer was one of the very few in his country gifted with strength of character and self-sacrificing energy. The Spanish Government by his execution, which under the circumstances can be described as nothing less than a murder, have sorely disgraced their country before the world."

The Liberal organs of England likewise condemn the execution as a murder and style Ferrer a "martyr of the anticlerical cause." The Conservative papers generally allow that "it is not for Europe to revise his sentence. His country has the right to judge him." Thus *The Daily Mail* (London, Conservative), gives this opinion:

> "Señor Ferrer, by whatever name his propaganda may be called —whether anarchist or educationist—was without doubt an active and disturbing force throughout Catalonia. His 'modern school' taught openly doctrines that would not be tolerated in any country. His presence in Barcelona—unknown to the authorities—and the disguise he adopted to escape as soon as the revolution failed, are circumstances that can not be ignored. In Spain, not merely the court-martial, but the mass of the people outside Catalonia, judged him guilty."



THE LATEST STYLE.

The fashion in war-ships is like that in women's hats, and *super-Dreadnoughts* succeed *Dreadnoughts*—and the husbands have to pay.
—*Pasquino* (Turin).

But *The Daily News* (London), Liberal, holds an opposite view and tells us:

> "Ferrer is dead, and his country is shamed. But she will not forget what he did or how he died. And he will not have died in vain, for the blood of the martyrs is the seed not only of the Church but of freedom and justice."

The question is handled with much more judicial impartiality by the London *Times*, in which we read:

> "While admitting that the Spanish courts of justice and the Spanish Government have assuredly not acted in this matter without the gravest and most convincing reason, and while fully sharing the detestation of anarchist principles which has been especially strong in Spain since the dastardly attempt on the lives of the King and Queen at their wedding, we are unable to resist the impression that they have perhaps failed to appreciate fully the depth and extent of the feeling which . . . has been aroused in Europe by the case of Señor Ferrer. We imagine that if they had done so they would have been more careful to conduct the trial in such a manner as to preclude all possibility of that suspicion of a miscarriage of justice which, as we ventured to point out in speaking of this case some time ago, would assuredly be aroused if trial and condemnation took place behind closed doors. The trial has been conducted publicly, but the procedure has unfortunately not been of a nature to carry entire conviction to the minds of those persons who were either convinced of Señor Ferrer's innocence or at least very doubtful of his guilt."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

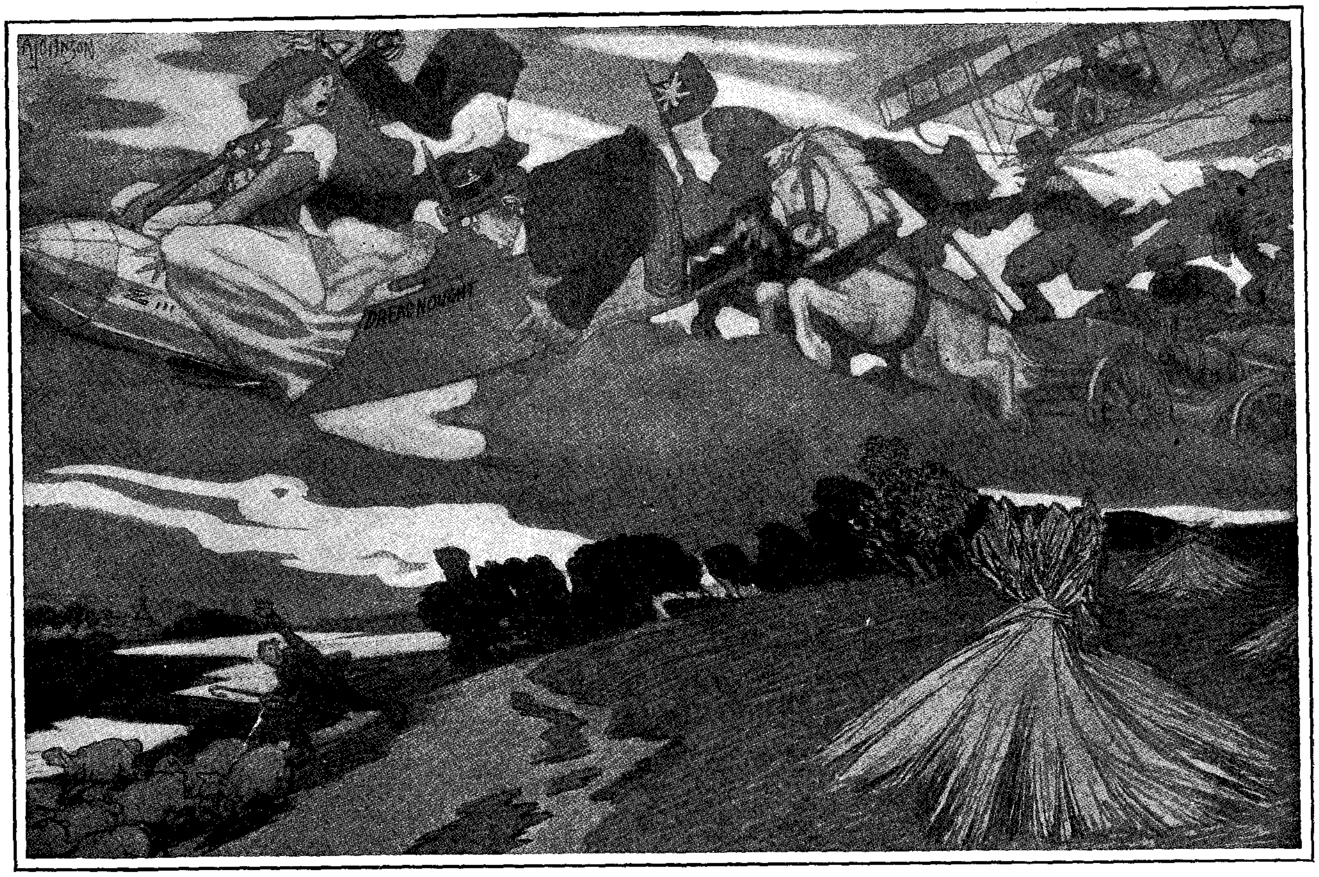
A NEW THEORY OF GERMANY'S NAVAL DESIGNS

A NEW reason for Germany's furious war-ship building is given by the eminent Berlin historian, Prof. Hans Delbrueck, in the *Preussische Jahrbuecher* (Berlin). The idea that the Kaiser contemplates crushing England by sea and invading that country with a land army is dismissed as absurd. The fact of it is that Germany has no desire to conquer England, to dominate the world, nor to crush France. As England was once the arbiter of Europe and profest to keep the balance of power between the clashing nationalities, so Germany now builds powerful ships to be able to check England's absorption of the East from Calcutta, if not from Peking, to Alexandria. With regard to his Government's alleged design of conquest and invasion of England, this learned and sagacious man of letters and of statesmanship remarks:

> "People in England have arrived at the conclusion that Germany is a menace to the United Kingdom and that some day, when circumstances are favorable, or when Germany has gained the cooperation of some other Power, she will accomplish her design of attacking England, and, after destroying her fleet, will proceed with a land force to invade and occupy the British Isles. In Germany these English surmises are looked upon as mere imaginations and specters conjured up by fear, or communicated to the public for political reasons. Every one remembers how during the nineteenth century England was always subject to fits of panic, now because a French and now because a Russian invasion was anticipated. That a German invasion of England, even under the most favorable circumstances, is impossible, may be seen from the fact that, even if at a certain moment the German *Dreadnoughts* were practically equal to those of England, there would still remain England's immense fleet of other ships to be reckoned with. Nor has England anything to fear from the alliance of two other Powers against her. What nation would be willing to unite with Germany in overthrowing England? If such a thing should ever happen, Germany would become strong enough to be the tyrant of the world. All the other Powers, including Austria, have the best reasons for preventing such a result. Even if England had reason to fear the alliance of Germany with another sea Power, she could safely reckon on France's espousal of her cause, for France would have grave cause to dread the loss of her own independence in case England were conquered."

The real reason why Germany multiplies her ships is that she may exert some influence over England's foreign, and particularly her Eastern, policy. This view is thus lucidly set forth by Professor Delbrueck:

> "The German fleet is not large enough and never will be large enough to be a direct menace to England, but it is nevertheless strong enough to enforce the recognition of English politicians and to have influence with them; in short, to make them reckon with Germany as of importance in the political world. That is the reason, and no other, why Germany persists in building war-ships. We can of course recollect the time, some thirty years ago, when Germany built no ships of war excepting a few cruisers. The power of England was then paramount on every ocean. France, as well as Russia, the United States, and Japan, were compelled to bow to her will. At the present time England finds it necessary to treat all these States with the utmost consideration, and to avoid every occasion of coming into collision with them. Unless there were a German fleet at hand the whole earth within thirty years would become English. It is only twelve years ago that England turned back the French at Fashoda. How differently she acted five years ago when she concluded a treaty with France which secured to the latter both Morocco, where English interests are extremely important, and the long disputed territory in Senegambia and Siam. Lord Palmerston once observed that Morocco was a more valuable possession than Egypt, yet England to-day has surrendered it. She has also made concessions to Russia in Persia. Of the Turkish legacy England already has the rich territories of Egypt and Cyprus and also has access to the sea in Arabia. No one in Germany doubts that England, as the dismemberment of Turkey proceeds, will occupy the whole of Arabia, as well as Syria and Mesopotamia and will possess an



THE WILD HUNT AFTER PEACE.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

unbroken dominion from Calcutta to Alexandria. As she already has Mecca under her thumb, she is really sovereign over all Islam and could probably, if she chose, inaugurate a new califate, through which she might exercise a supreme influence over all the followers of Mohammed in every quarter of the globe. As she has extended her sway from Calcutta to Alexandria, east and west, so she may prolong it south from Alexandria to Capetown. The fourth part of the world's population is at this moment under the scepter of King Edward and this number is day by day continuously on the increase. Who can refuse to believe that England might some day think proper to make China one of her 'spheres of influence'?

"But inasmuch as Germany's fleet is in existence, all these speculations become mere idle fancies. However, the Turks, the Chinese, and the Japanese, must, like France and the United States, be treated with respect and reserve, and encouraged, under German auspices, to seek the enjoyment of independence."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN THE DOUMA

A HARBINGER of Russia's final success in her slow-going advance toward reform is seen by the friends of Russian liberty in the recent gains of the Cadets, or Constitutional Democrats, at the polls. These gains are a severe blow to the Octoberists, who form the party of Stolypine, and are suspected of reactionary tendencies. Altho all parties in the Douma profess to believe in popular and representative government, as opposed to the autocracy, the Cadets, in the eyes of outsiders, are actually the only ones who sincerely favor genuine reform. The Cadets, or Constitutional Democrats, are for the advancement of democratic ideas to the fullest degree, and their ultimate ideal is a Russian republic.

The Russian papers report that the by-elections for members of the Douma recently held in the three principal cities of Russia, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Odessa, resulted in overwhelming victory for the Constitutional Democrats, and a crushing defeat for the ruling party, the Octoberists. While the opposition have gained but a slight numerical increase, they declare the election highly significant as a rebuke to the Government party, a censure of its policy of inaction, and its cringing submission to the forces of reaction. In St. Petersburg the hottest campaign raged between the Cadets and the Social Democrats, and as the Octoberists had no chance of winning, some of them even advocated voting for the Social Democratic candidate in opposition to the candidate of the Constitutionalists. The greatest blow to the Octoberists was their defeat in Moscow. Moscow is considered the stronghold of the Octoberists. Its electorate is composed mainly of the conservative class of merchants and the old landed nobility, who in 1907 returned to the Douma the two Octoberist members Plevakov and Guchkov, the latter of whom is now the leader of his party. The Octoberists concentrated their best forces upon the campaign in Moscow, and there was never a doubt that the vacancy created by the death of Plevakov would be filled by another Octoberist. Their defeat is the more surprizing because of the fact that the Constitutional Democratic candidate was by no means a strong man. It was, say the Russian papers, distinctly a revolt against the do-nothing politics of the Douma, and a demand for active reforms even on the part of the most conservative elements of the Russian population. The result in Odessa was no less surprizing, because of the great activity there of the Black Hundreds, who made a very poor showing.

So humiliated are the Octoberists that the *Golos Pravdy*, their leading organ in St. Petersburg, passes over the elections without a word of comment. The Extreme Conservatives, who dislike the Moderates as much as they do the Radicals, are almost as gleeful over the Octoberist defeat as the victorious party itself. The *Sviet* condemns the Octoberists for their approval of religious toleration and calls them Cadets in disguise. It says:

"After those heroic exploits of the Octoberist fraction in the Douma which culminated in their voting the Religious Toleration Law, the Octoberist League has ceased to exist as a progressive party of the Right, as a party of order, as a bulwark of the Russian nation against the foreign elements of revolution. Now the Octoberist League is but a helpless rabble blindly following their leaders. The Octoberist leaders, however, are sheer Cadets both in spirit and in tendency. And if they try to conceal this fact, they do so only because the national mask can further their political interests the better. When one has no other choice than between two kinds of Cadets, it is far better to choose the Cadets of the first water."

The *Riech*, which has done valiant service for the Constitutional Democrats, opens its leading article with a quotation from an editorial in the Octoberist paper *Golos Moskvy* before election, when it declared:

"The present election has an enormous significance, not only for Moscow, but for the whole country. Let the voters know it: the St. Petersburg candidate of the Cadets was put up by the votes of the foreigners; the Odessa candidate was put up by the Jews. Will Moscow, the old Russian capital, really send an enemy of the Russian national ideal to the Douma? That would be a terrible disgrace!"

To this the *Riech* replies, after election:

"Yes, the Octoberists are right. The election has a far-reaching significance, not only for Moscow, but for the whole of Russia. Its importance, if not greater, is more telling than the St. Petersburg election. For in the new capital the democratic population only remained true to its political principles and merely offered the Constitutional party renewed proof of their confidence. In the old capital, on the other hand, the voters have withdrawn their confidence from the party whom they voted into power in 1907 when they made common cause with the Government of Stolypine.

"The conduct of the Government and of the majority in the Douma has been condemned by the very elements whose interests the Government and the Octoberists claim to represent!"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE AMERICAN GIRL

A FRENCH view of the American girl as a member of society, described by Marc Debrol, the well-known Parisian journalist, in the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris), was given in our issue of October 9. Continuing his study of this "interesting specimen of humanity," as he styles her, Mr. Debrol in the last number of the *Revue* looks more deeply into the subject and analyzes the inner nature, character, and motives of this fascinating puzzle of foreign travelers and essayists. He represents her as living a far more romantic and care-free life than Calypso in her magic island, and this sort of life leaves her full scope for the development of her charming, aerial, and almost supramundane personality. Yet she is, from her very qualities, the salt of elegance and refinement to her nation, and her perpetual youthfulness adds to the joy of her country. For Mr. Debrol represents this being as a sort of butterfly, hovering and flitting from one pleasure to another. Her life is a paradise of ease. She does not worry over housekeeping, altho she finds it hard to secure "help." Refrigerators, electricity, and modern heating apparatus make domestic cares easy, and she has no need to worry over her home. Mothers teach their daughters to love the land created by their fathers, but to cast a sidelong eye to their distant kinsmen in the European nations. The American girl is fanatically a Yankee, but she is also a cosmopolite. This makes her independent, but at the same time volatile and many-sided. Some may find it hard to recognize the portrait in what follows. To quote Mr. Debrol:

"Not having been subjected to any traditionalistic education, or kept within any hereditary routine through discipline or prejudice, she is exactly what she makes herself. She is developed freely like a young sapling that has never been pruned. Daughter of a vigorous race, she has astounding vitality, with a superabundance of energy and will power. But fortune and the conditions of real life call upon her to employ her resources advantageously. She has no need to earn her living, she is not called upon to protect herself. The law protects her. Every physical effort is rendered unnecessary. A bell boy opens the door, an elevator carries her to any story she desires, the telephone keeps her in communication with her relations. It is no longer necessary for her to lift a single latch, to mount a single step, to push open a door. The most simple actions of life are performed for her automatically, and she is condemned to dream away in a forced epicureanism. It is the possession of fortune that imposes this artificial slothfulness on the American girl. Her energy, which can not assert itself for a definite object, seeks therefore some other channel of activity. But a way seems always open to her. This is found in sports—sports which provide for the body a field of exercise and maintain the equilibrium between the force which is accumulated and that which is frittered away."

The young American woman who lives in this enchanted atmosphere of ease, wealth, and amusement finds the American rocking-chair indispensable. "Even while resting she swings to and fro, and craves for movement even in her moments of immobility." But her feverish restlessness drives her to every extreme, declares this writer in the following words:

"Even the power of vitality unemployed creates, in the Yankee girl, that noticeable exuberance. She is the slave of fanaticism, of exaggeration. She seeks all extremes, she delights in superlatives, she loves such adverbs as 'terribly,' 'absolutely.' She either 'adores' or 'hates' a person. Everything is either 'wonderful' or 'horrible.' She declares that she is 'in love with chocolate,' and 'dotes on her pet pup.' All the wealth of her thought is poured out in phrases or in exclamations. She has no power of deliberation and less of consistency. These fits of enthusiasm are, however, short-lived. . . . This spoiled child of existence is always wanting something more. She is ready to believe in miracles and demands that luck decide everything in her favor. This is the reason why she so often marries at the prompting of a sudden caprice. She wants to feel what it is 'to live.' This is the reason why she delights to be run away with, to flirt, to get a divorce, and to adopt the strangest religions. She longs for happiness; and not knowing how to produce it by the performance of duties and the cultivation of her affections, she chases after it, expecting to find it in things exterior to herself."

But these strange, eerie, and ethereal creatures of which Mr. Debrol speaks so knowingly, these Undines who have no soul, have, in spite of all their drawbacks, fine qualifications for improvement and elevation. They may at last become almost as perfect as Frenchwomen. To quote this author's words:

"The American woman may lack that delicacy of social tact which is only acquired by experience, may still retain in her inmost being the crudeness of a new race, may possess more sensuality than sensibility, more passion than tenderness, more egotism than self-sacrifice, more superficiality than depth of feeling and perception—yet she is also stronger, more robust, and in the real sense of the word, younger than her foreign sisters. It is true that American young ladies need some process of time to subdue their impulses, to conform to conventions, to concede something, in short, to abdicate from the throne of self, to lay aside their wild and unchecked individualism and walk in unison with the ancient style of manners which are indulgent, but at the same time unalterable. . . . Be these Yankee girls what they may, their lot is enviable, and their mission a lofty one. In this land of practicality they have been able to introduce the beautiful, and the ornamentation of inesthetic towns is accomplished by the picturesqueness of their equipages, the beauty of their faces, the rustle of their gowns, and the pleasant peal of their laughter. These women represent, while the men accumulate, wealth. By frequent visits to Europe, these adroit ambassadresses tighten the links that unite the two continents, and create an exchange of thought and custom between them, for they are anxious to learn, to be inspired by the sight of beautiful objects. They return to 'dear America' with skill enough to embroider the stars upon her flag, to plant flowers on the verandas of their forty-storied houses, in brief, to bring home to their country that which it so sorely needs, a little more beauty, something of the easy grace and of the ideal which are found in Europe. It is in this way that the girls of America are rendering good service to their country."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOISE AND THE EAR

THAT a "deafening" noise may literally deafen—that is, may really strain the organ of hearing so as seriously to impair its usefulness—is realized by few. Yet much as we hear of "eye-strain," ear-strain is nearly as prevalent and, in its way, quite as serious. Dr. Albert Barnes, of New York, attending surgeon of the New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, writing in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (New York, October), tells us that in a large city the loud noises, taken in connection with mental strain and changeable weather, often affect the hearing. He writes:

"It is the good fortune of many of these people never to learn that they are hard of hearing, for in the ordinary affairs of life the total hearing ability is but seldom put to the test. . . . Many people think that because they can hear through a telephone that their hearing is good. Not always, for certain people can hear very little through the air, but they can hear well over the telephone. Dull hearing like poor sight may last for years without giving much trouble. . . . . . .

"When people for the first time realize that their hearing is becoming poor, they often worry themselves into the belief that matters are far worse than they really are and that they will ultimately become deaf. Let them console themselves with the knowledge that much can be done to improve their hearing, or at any rate to keep it from getting worse.

"The noise of our streets is accountable for most of the ear strain from which we suffer. The noise irritates the ear in the same way that a glaring light affects the eyes. A person who is in robust health may be able to tolerate a certain amount of noise without serious results, but a nervous person or one who is in delicate health may suffer greatly. The majority of people who suffer from ear-strain do not know what ails them. Nervous women and people from the country are the principal sufferers. When they go shopping and spend considerable time in the streets they get a troublesome headache and a feeling of uneasiness and irritability. So disturbing is this complaint at times that it takes days to recover from it. That even the healthy ear is finally weakened by excessive noises is shown by the fact that boiler-makers and others who work amid the clatter of machinery eventually lose part or all of their hearing. We all know the disastrous effect that a loud explosion is apt to have upon the hearing.

"Noise is not only injurious to the ear but also to the voice. The voice is regulated by the sense of hearing, consequently if the latter is imperfect it is impossible to hear the voice and modify its tone. This is why the voice of a deaf person is toneless, flat, and lacking in rhythm. . . . . . .

"After a person has been suffering from ear-strain for a certain length of time a ringing in the ears is often noticed, which is as persistent as it is distressing. . . . It is in the quiet of the night that it is loudest, especially when a person is tired or is lying down. . . . . . .

"Most people with ear-strain are able to hear better with one ear than with the other. It is the poorer ear that is usually affected by the strain or by the buzzing. When the hearing in this ear is very defective the hearing in the other is also apt to become impaired in time unless something is done to improve the bad ear. This is because the better ear, having more than its own share of work to do, is unequal to the task and breaks down under the strain. Perfect hearing is only to be had when both ears act together."

Ear-strain seldom comes on suddenly, Dr. Barnes goes on to say. It is often the outcome of a neglected disease in childhood, perhaps diseased tonsils or adenoids. It may also be brought on by habitually snuffing salt water or medicated fluid up into the nose, whence some of it finds its way through the eustachian tube into the ear. A great deal can be done for the relief of ear-strain, by restoring the nose and the throat to a healthy condition. We read further:

"People with ear-strain should spare the hearing as much as possible and instead of straining the ear to catch what is said, they should watch the lips more. In other words, the eyes should be called upon to help the ears. The use of quinin and of salicylic acid should be interdicted unless they are absolutely necessary, for the reason that these drugs are injurious to the hearing and often cause an incurable buzzing in the ears and deafness. Stimulants in the form of alcohol and tobacco should be used with caution. Even coffee may be harmful. To use stimulants in ear-strain is like applying a whip to a tired horse. What is needed is rest.

"When the ears have been strained by the noise and confusion of the day they may be refreshed in the evening by listening to music or to such other sounds as are restful to them. This is often as good as a sound sleep. It is like resting the eyes by looking off into the distance, after they have become tired by prolonged reading or close work. To spend a few days in the country is perhaps the best way to recuperate a tired ear. The country air has a wonderfully soothing effect upon the ear. As the grass in the fields and the leaves of the trees are said to absorb the impurities in the air and to give out a healthier atmosphere, so, it seems the very sounds have the harshness washed out of them and come to the ear soft and agreeable. In the city all this is changed. The finer workings of nature are lost amid the din and bustle of the streets. Not only is the air changed, but the people are changed also. That wholesome undercurrent of nature is absent and they lose the keenness of their finer senses through the vitiating influences of their surroundings. Very often only the discords of life are in evidence."

DOES NATURAL SELECTION MAKE SPECIES?

TO this question the authors of a recent somewhat heterodox book on evolution, "The Making of Species" (London, 1909), by Messrs. Douglas Dewar and Frank Finn, answer straightly, "It does not." We can not create by selecting, they say; we can only pick out something already made. Selection must be and will always remain a factor of evolution, but it is not at the bottom of it. The writers are not at all satisfied with recent literature on the subject. Darwin, they aver, were he alive to-day, would not be a "Darwinian." His strict followers, who deny that acquired characteristics may be inherited, and the followers of Lamarck, with whom such inheritance is a cardinal principle, are both blind partizans, say Messrs. Dewar and Finn. Then there are Hugo de Vries and his school who say that evolution takes place in jumps. There is truth in this theory, we are told, but not the whole truth. Books that are both impartial and progressive are rare, and our authors have tried to give us one. Here is what they say in their final chapter, by way of summing up:

"Natural selection does not make new species. These make themselves, or, rather, originate in accordance with the laws of variation.

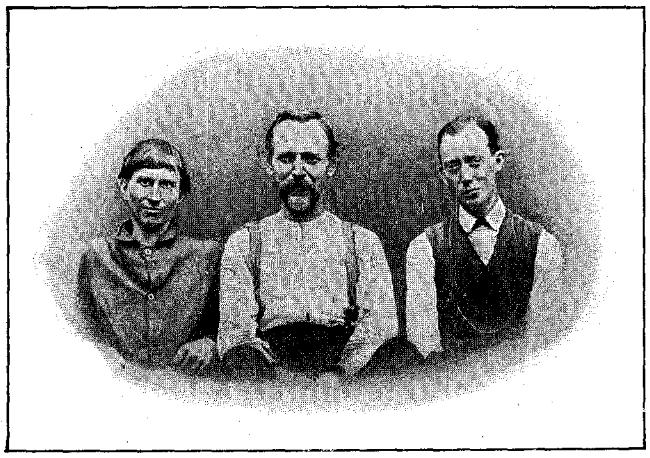
"'You can,' runs an old proverb, 'bring a horse to the drinking-fountain, but you can not make him drink' You may be able to bring a child into the world, but you can not secure its survival. Variation brings into being mutants, which are incipient species, but variation can not determine their survival. It is at this stage that natural selection steps in.

"But because natural selection allows certain mutations to persist, it is not correct to say that natural selection has caused these mutations or made or originated the species to which they give rise.

"The Civil Service Commissioners do not make Indian civil servants; they merely determine which of a number of ready-made men shall become civil servants. Similarly, natural selection does not make new species, it simply decides which of a number of ready-made organisms shall survive and establish themselves as new species. Nor does natural selection always do as much as this; for it is not the only determinant of survival. Its position is sometimes comparable to that of the Medical Board which inspects and rejects the physically unfit of the candidates which have already been selected by some other authority.

"The examination conducted by natural selection may be compared to a competitive one. A separate, independent examination is held for each particular locality; consequently the severity of the competition will vary with the locality.

"In each competition some candidates pass with ease; they gain an unnecessarily high total of marks. So in nature do certain organisms, as, for example, the leaf-butterflies, appear to be over-adapted to their environment. Other candidates manage to pass only by a very narrow margin; these are paralleled in nature by those species which are barely able to maintain themselves, which become extinct the moment the competition increases in severity.



By courtesy of "McClure's Magazine."

A GROUP OF SOUTHERN MILL HANDS.

The man at the left is a very bad hookworm case and shows the typical "hookworm stare."

"The great bulk of the candidates fail to obtain sufficient marks to gain a place among the chosen few; these unsuccessful candidates correspond to the mutating forms which perish in the struggle for existence, to those individuals which happen to have mutated in unfavorable directions. Even as many candidates have acquired knowledge of subjects in which they are not examined, so do many organisms possess characteristics which are of no utility to them in the struggle for existence. . . . . .

"Nature's examination, like that held for entrance to the Indian Civil Service, is a liberal one, so that the qualifications of the successful candidates vary considerably. Provided a candidate is able to gain more marks than the other candidates for a vacancy, it matters not in what subjects the marks are gained. So is it in nature. Natural selection takes an organism as a whole. One species may have established itself because of its fleetness, a second because of its courage, a third because it has a strong constitution, a fourth because it is protectively colored, a fifth because it has good digestive powers, and so on."

It may be seen by what precedes that the authors regard the part played by natural selection and other forms of isolation in the making of species as a limited one. It is obvious, they say, that these do not make species any more than Civil Service Commissioners manufacture clerks. We read:

"The real makers of species are the inherent properties of protoplasm and the laws of variation and heredity. These determine the nature of the organism; natural selection and the like factors merely decide for each particular organism whether it shall survive and give rise to a species. The way in which natural selection does its work is comparatively easy to understand. But this is only the fringe of the territory which we call evolution.

"We seem to be tolerably near a solution of the problem of the causes of the *survival* of any particular mutation. This, however, is merely a side issue. The real problem is the cause of variations and mutations, or, in other words, how species *originate*. At present our knowledge of the causes of variation and mutation is practically *nil*. We do not even know along what particular lines mutations occur.

"We have yet to discover whether one mutation invariably leads to another along the same lines—in other words, whether mutating organisms behave as tho they had behind them a force acting in a definite direction. The solution of these problems seems afar off. The hope of solving them lies, not in the speculations in which biologists of to-day are so fond of indulging, but in observation and experiment, especially the last. The future of biology is largely in the hands of the practical breeder."

THE VAMPIRE OF THE SOUTH

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S gift of $1,000,000, to be used in eradicating the hookworm disease, fixes public attention on this dread scourge of the South. The best description of its ravages that we have seen appears in the October *McClure's* from the pen of Marion Hamilton Carter. When this parasite was found the discoverer stated, quite correctly, that it was responsible for most of the lassitude and unwillingness to work of the so-called "poor white trash"—whereupon he was laughed out of court as the discoverer of "the germ of laziness." The hookworm, which is not a germ, is certainly no laughing-matter. It is not peculiar to our Southern States, having been found in animals as early as 1782. It was first recognized as the cause of a parasitic disease in 1843, in Italy, and in 1879 its action in exhausting the blood from the system was realized. In succeeding years its wide prevalence was noted in Europe and some cases were traced to the United States; but it was not until 1902 that the existence of a purely American variety was demonstrated and announced by Dr. Stiles, a zoologist connected with the Government service. The appearance and habits of the parasite are now well known. It is a sucking-worm less than an inch long and looking much like "a bit of soiled coarse thread." One victim may entertain several thousand of these tiny "vampires," and these cause loss of blood not only by sucking it, but by leakage through the minute holes that they make in the intestinal walls. Says the writer:

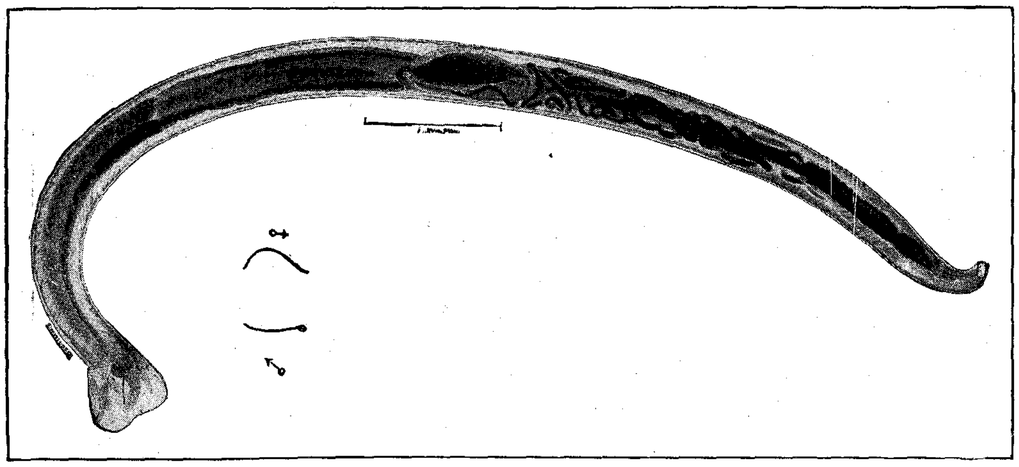
"This being the case, wide-spread disturbance of function, bodily and mental, must be the necessary outcome of hookworm infection, particularly in childhood. Retardation of development due to hookworms has caused a great deal of unmerited criticism to be heaped on the southern cotton-mills. Lads of seventeen or eighteen appear no older than normal boys of ten or eleven; boys of ten or eleven sometimes look like little children. Strangers not knowing their real ages and seeing them at work go away with lurid stories of the horrors of child labor. Their impression is still further heightened if they try to talk with the supposed children. The disease makes them dull and backward—they are generally the stupidest pupils in the schools—and they seem unable to answer the simplest questions intelligently. Perhaps they feel too miserable even to try. In school they are unable to concentrate their minds on anything, and the teachers in the hookworm districts say that if their pupils remain seated for any length of time they 'swell up.'

By courtesy of "McClure's Magazine."

BROTHER AND SISTER.

Both infected; the puffy look about the eyes is a frequent symptom.

"In severe, long-standing infections many patients show echolalia—parrot-like repetition. Asked, 'What is your name?' they answer, 'What is my name?' 'Yes—what is your name?' 'My name?' 'Yes—your *name!*' After a pause, 'My name—is John.' Echolalia is a well-defined symptom in some forms of defective mentality and dementia. In the severest cases of uncinariasis [hookworm disease] the mind is probably always more or less affected.



By courtesy of "McClure's Magazine."

DRAWINGS SHOWING THE ACTUAL SIZE OF THE HOOKWORM, AND ITS APPEARANCE WHEN MICROSCOPICALLY ENLARGED.

"Dr. William Western, of Columbia, S. C., has recently published . . . an interesting case in this connection that came under his treatment about seven years ago—a man whose trouble he had diagnosed as anemia and two other physicians, called in consultation, as 'either Bright's or valvular heart disease.' The man's mind had become so affected that his wife decided to have him placed in an asylum. While the commitment papers were being prepared, Dr. Stiles's work on the hookworm came out. Dr. Western read it, held up the lunacy proceedings, made a microscopical examination, found the hookworm ova, and in five weeks the man was back at his work, cured. The doctor uses this as a warning to others, and adds that he has since treated 'between three and four hundred cases with practically uniform good results.'"

The cure, we are told, is easy; administration of thymol, followed by Epsom salts. Thymol, however, is a powerful and dangerous drug, and can be taken only under the direction and control of an experienced physician. Already several deaths have been traced to its use. As most of the victims are poor and ignorant, they will be rid of the disease, apparently, only when taken in hand by State Boards of Health or other governmental agencies. The negro, tho the hookworm does not bother him, is often infected with it—indeed, it was probably he who brought it originally from Africa, thus inflicting on the white man a "punishment that fits the crime" of slavery. Says the writer:

"In the beginning, the negroes brought it with them from Africa on the slave-ships, and it has remained with them ever since. It is an imported disease, and its 'import tax' has been literally paid in blood—pure Anglo-Saxon blood. . . . . . .

"How long the parasite was confined to the negroes—the African slaves and their descendants whom they infected—we have no means of knowing, but the poorer whites seem to have begun picking it up more than a century ago, if we may judge from early accounts of the 'dirt-eaters' and their anemia, the first of which was published by a Dr. Pitt in 1808. Dr. Pitt thought—as did every one else till the hookworm was discovered—that the anemia was due to lack of nourishment; but the picture he drew of the symptoms leaves little doubt that the 'price of slavery' had already in his day fallen on the white man and his children. One thing seems certain: wherever the whites—not necessarily the 'poor whites,' either—have associated with the negro on the soil, or have followed him on the plantations he tilled in slave days, anemia, with the symptoms of hookworm disease, has broken out among them, and, from being rare in Dr. Pitt's time, it now numbers two million cases in the South. Outside the negro States it is almost unknown.

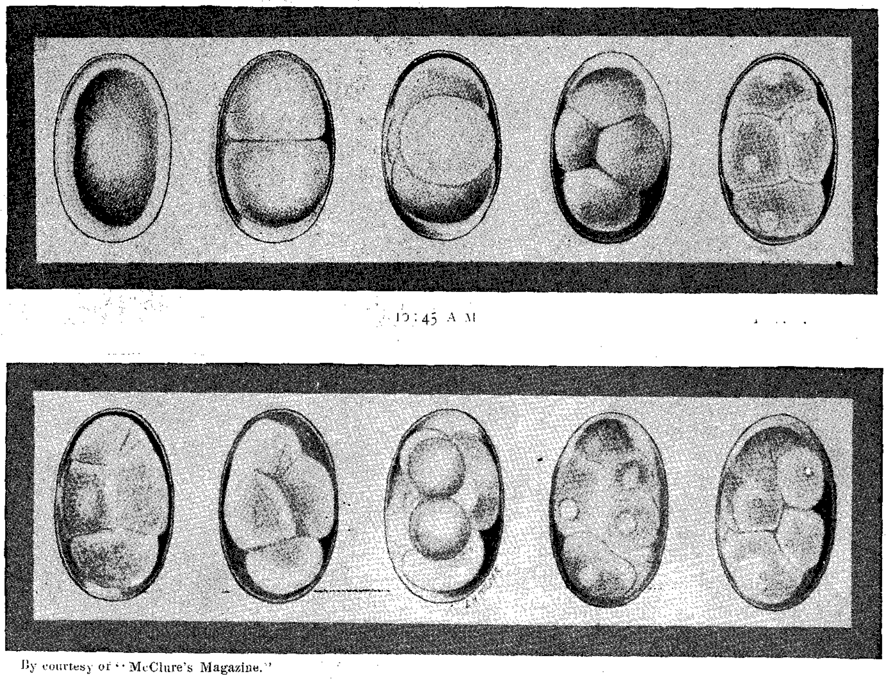
"But if the negro brought the hookworm in the beginning, it is the white man who has let him spread it—has let him continue his jungle habits and has not taught him better. Negro crimes of violence number dozens where his sanitary sins number tens of thousands. For one crime a mob will gather in an hour to lynch him. he may spread the hookworm and typhoid from end to end of a State without rebuke. Outside of the District of Columbia there is not a law to punish him for an offense that may mean the sickness and death of a whole family.

"In the end, the responsibility for this disease that has reduced thousands of American families to abject poverty, that has made labor scarce and incompetent, that has lost every State below the Potomac untold millions of dollars, rests primarily with the landlord. The majority of both the poor white and the poor negro population are renters—tenants on another man's land. Too poor to put up a single small building, too ignorant to appreciate the risks they run and the need of sanitation, they take what the landlord gives and make the best of it. Often the landlord is as ignorant in the matter as his tenant. Thus, largely through the ignorance, neglect, and carelessness of the landlord, it has come about in five great States that the labor problem is the problem of soil pollution and the hookworm."

PUMPING FOAM

It is well known that the normal atmospheric pressure will sustain a column of water only about 30 feet high, and that this is therefore the greatest vertical distance to which water may be raised by a "suction" pump. Any high-school pupil will affirm that under no circumstances may water be raised to a greater height except by a force-pump. And yet the high-school pupil will be wrong. By making the water lighter a longer column of it may be sustained by the pressure of the atmosphere, and that there is an easy practical method of accomplishing this we are told by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, August 7) who says:

"The means employed . . . to obtain such surprizing results is at once simple and ingenious; it consists in introducing air into



10:45 A.M

By courtesy of "McClure's Magazine."

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HOOKWORM EGGS IN PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

TYPICAL COLORADO ORCHARDS; YOUNG TREES IN THE DISTANCE.

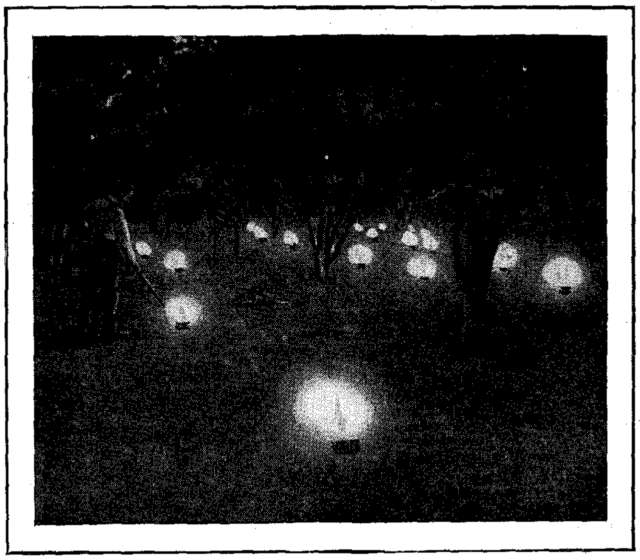
the lower end of the suction-pipe. . . . The pipe sucks up at once water and air, and we have in the rising column no longer pure water, but an emulsion of water and air, whose density is less than that of water; accordingly the height of the column of emulsion that balances the atmospheric pressure is greater than 30 feet—greater in proportion to the quantity of air in the emulsion. . . . .

"Certain precautions, however, must be taken. The speed of the piston of the pump must be greater than that of the ascent of the bubbles; if not, they will accumulate at the upper end of the suction pipe and the pump will stop working. The ascent of the bubbles may be retarded by tipping the suction pipe, but care must be taken to avoid elbows in which air-pockets may easily form."

Under favorable conditions, the writer informs us, water may thus be raised by suction to a height of over 60 feet.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OPEN-AIR ORCHARD-HEATING IN COLORADO

COLORADO fruit-growers have been experimenting successfully with the wholesale heating of orchards to preserve them from frost. Open stoves or pots are used, scattered in great numbers through the extensive groves of fruit-trees. We are told by W. Frank M'Clure, who contributes an illustrated article on the subject to *The Scientific American* (New York), that the 1909 crop of fruit in the Grand Valley, valued at $3,000,000, owes its existence to a battle of this kind against Jack Frost. Says Mr. M'Clure:



By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

RAISING THE TEMPERATURE IN A COLORADO ORCHARD.

"By unusual generalship and the work of hundreds of enthusiastic volunteers, the temperature in these orchards was actually raised eight and nine degrees over 27 miles of territory, and a precedent was established which will mean much to the future. In California it is said that the temperature has been raised heretofore in some single orchards two or three degrees, but never to eight degrees, and never before has the work been carried on over so great an area. Plans are now on foot to have every bearing orchard in the Grand Valley protected by next season, not that there is any likelihood of frost every spring in this section, but because the protection against possible repetition of this year's experience is considered cheap insurance. Representatives of other fruit-growing sections have also recently visited the Grand Valley, sent there from their several communities to learn more of the recent experiment.

"The raising of the temperature over this large area was accomplished by means of some 300,000 smudge-pots of many different types, some burning oil for fuel and some coal, and placed at intervals in the orchards after the manner shown in the accompanying photograph. Oil was carried to the pots in wagon-tanks equipped for the purpose. Spraying-machines were also used in distributing the oil. A large supply of lighters was kept in readiness in a dry place. Many of these lighters were made by wrapping waste about a twisted wire.

"All operations were directed from Grand Junction. Weather stations established over much of the territory, and equipped with thermostats, when the threatening weather arrived, made half-hourly reports on the temperature to Grand Junction.

"When finally the danger-point was approaching, warning was sent to all the ranchmen to light the fires. Volunteers also in nearly all walks of life made their way in automobiles and wagons and on bicycles over the entire area. The Trades and Labor Assembly adjourned its meeting, and worked all night rendering assistance. Men worked in shifts, some at night lighting the fires, and others in the daytime filling the pots. Even women assisted in the work. The campaign in all lasted four days."

So well did this orchard-heating idea work, the writer goes on to tell us, that while the temperature outside the heated area dropt as low as 20 degrees, within the heated area it did not go below 29.5 degrees. Seventy-five per cent. of the fruit-trees in bloom were cared for, and adjoining orchards owned by the skeptical were saved by the fires. From 40 to 80 pots per acre were used. With coal as fuel the cost is estimated at $449.25 for ten acres for the first year, and for the second year $186.25. With oil-pots the corresponding figures are $494.25, and $153.75. We read further:

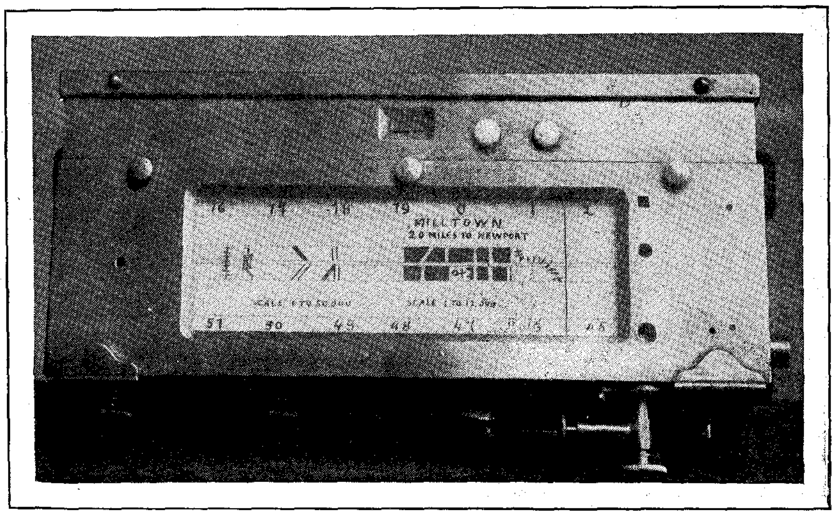
"Now that the question of raising the temperature even 10 or 15 degrees over a large area has been settled beyond doubt, the next problem facing the fruit-growers is that of regulating the temperature and economy of fuel and labor. For example, there is no need of raising the temperature 10 degrees when raising it 2 degrees will put the blossoms out of danger. Some are planning to meet this problem by having a large number of small pots and only light enough of them to keep the temperature above the danger-point. Others have devised pots with a system of drafts, so that the heat may be increased or decreased as is necessary.

"The fruit-ranches of the Grand Valley are very extensive. One, for example, contains 243 acres, and is valued at a quarter of a million dollars. Its crops include peaches, apples, pears, plums, cherries, and soft-shell almonds. An army of people is required to pick the fruit. By another season it is expected electric lines will be running out to the orchards all over the valley, and refrigerator-cars will be carried right to the orchards."

A ROAD-INDICATOR FOR MOTORS

A DEVICE that can be loaded with a film for any given road and then fastened to the dashboard of an automobile so that the driver can tell exactly where he is, is described by Josef Hofmann in *Country Life in America* (New York, November). Says Mr. Hofmann:

"Touring in a motor is not only a great pleasure, but also a great convenience. Whoever has used a motor in midsummer instead of a hot and close railroad-car, will never go back to the latter way of traveling, provided, naturally, that he can afford not to do so. The motor-car, however, does not run on rails like its 'older brother,' as the French motorist calls the train, but must be guided, and the driver of such a vehicle faces often a great difficulty in finding his way on the road and through the different towns and villages which he has to pass on his journey. Even the best automobile map will only indicate which road to choose, but will not tell the driver whether he faces that very road or a similar one.



By courtesy of "Country Life in America."

ROAD-INDICATOR FOR MOTOR-CARS.

"Before deciding if one has to turn into such a road or continue straight ahead, it is absolutely necessary to identify the road in question; this means stopping the car and looking up the signboards, if there happen to be any, or asking some one for advice, provided there should be any one to ask. At night such an identification is, naturally, still more difficult.

"A road-indicator eliminates all this trouble. The owner of such a device knows by day and night (at night the map is lighted transparently by a small electric lamp) where he and his car are located on the road, and need only await the signal of an electric alarm bell which always rings 250 to 300 yards ahead of sharp turns, railroad crossings, dangerous curves, etc., and simply follow then the accurate indication of his apparatus.

"I had such an indicator over a year on my car abroad, and covered long distances with its help, passing through unknown towns and villages, and found that I never had to stop to consult sign-boards, never asked any one for directions, and never went wrong.

"The road-indicator itself, as shown in the accompanying illustration, consists of a small metal box which is placed on the dashboard before the driver, and is connected with one of the front wheels of the motor-car by means of a flexible shaft, similar to the arrangement used on speedometers."

The map is designed in two scales—a scale of 1 to 12,500 for town work and a small scale of 1 to 50,000 for the country. This map is printed on a long strip of transparent paper, wound on a spool on one side of the "box," and moves toward the other side in proportion to the distance covered. To keep up this proportion for both scales two different speeds have been provided to correspond with the two scales. To quote again:

"The change of these speeds is performed by electric magnetos which act automatically, the electric circuit being closed by contacts and a perforation in the map. The contacts fall into the perforations which are cut in the map, and set the magnetos in action. This function is performed from a large gear to the small scale map, and *vice versa*. The electric bell acts in the same way, having a separate sliding contact. As a source of electric energy the ignition battery may be used.

"It is obvious that for each trip there must be a special map copied from the best geological maps obtainable.

"The system of the road map is as follows: The center line represents the road on which the car is traveling. All the roads marked above this line mean 'to the right,' the roads marked under the line 'to the left.' Side roads and cross-roads are marked red; roads to take are in solid black; railroads and railroad-crossings are in black with thin lines across; towns, villages, and houses, red; rivers and lakes, blue; forests and gardens, green. All roads are shown leading off at their actual angles; once the driver turns into the proper road, however, he goes straight ahead, and then the centre line again represents the road on which he is traveling.

"On the right-hand side of the 'box,' under the glass door, there is a thin black wire fastened across. This wire is stationary, while the map moves all the time toward it. Any road, bridge, or railroad crossing on the map, when appearing exactly under this line, will correspond with the place on the road over which the car is passing at that moment. The driver, therefore, will always know, when he looks down on his indicator, just what road he faces and what village or town he is passing.

"When starting on a journey, the driver has to put a 'film' (for example, New York to Boston, via New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield) in the 'box,' set the map with the starting-point directly under the cross-wire (say, Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue), and when passing with his car over that point, switch on the apparatus. From that point the device will indicate automatically all that is worthy to know on such a trip.

"More than this, it will signal beforehand all dangerous turns, railroad-crossings, etc., and by this means prevent bad accidents which lately have been a daily occurrence."

TO CONTROL MOTOR SPEED

TWO devices that have been authorized by law in Great Britain, to indicate publicly or to control the speed of motor-cars, are described in *Cosmos* (Paris, September 11). One of them gives an audible signal whenever the car to which it is attached exceeds the legal speed, while the other actually operates a brake and thus slows down the car automatically. As the limit of the latter may be adjusted by a key, however, the owner apparently may fix the maximum speed at any point he chooses. Says the writer of the article:

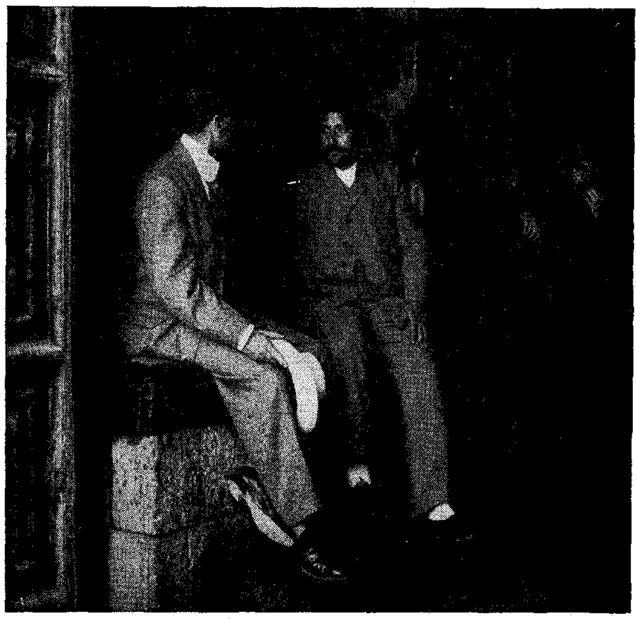
"The first of these devices includes a cylindrical air-compressor, in the bottom of which is an extension with a piston having two radial apertures and opposed in its motion by a spring. So long as the speed of the principal piston is less than the determined limit, the second piston remains motionless and the air escapes by one of its apertures; but when this limit is exceeded, the piston is pushed back, one of its openings comes opposite a whistle, and the escaping air makes a sharp sound.

"The second of the devices is composed of an oil pump in whose circuit is included a three-way cock. This latter is controlled by a centrifugal regulator and its third pipe leads into a cylinder. When the normal speed is exceeded the regulator opens this conduit and the oil compress in the pump operates the piston in the cylinder, which, in its turn, . . . slows up the car and brings it down to normal speed.

"This latter device also includes a dial indicating the maximum admissible speed, and allows of altering this limit at will, by adjusting, with a key, the spring of the centrifugal regulator."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DISCORD AT THE HOLY SEPULCHER

THE "deadliest scandal of Christendom" centers, we are told, about the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem. It takes the bayonets of Islam to keep the Christians from each other's throats, says James Creelman, who in a recent visit to the East to investigate the Adana massacres saw a condition of things both in Jerusalem and in Bethlehem to make Christians weep. As a matter of fact, "this confusion of Christendom among its supremely sacred shrines" makes the Turk laugh and the Jew marvel. The facts in a nutshell are given in this paragraph from Mr. Creelman's article in the New York *Times:*



AT THE DOORWAY OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHER.

Mr. Creelman talking to a Moslem guardian while in the shadow stands a Greek monk on guard at the entrance.

"Greeks, Latins, and Armenians, robed, mitered, hooded, and sandaled, with Syrians, Copts, Abyssinians, and what not of minor churches huddled on either side of the great Christian denominations, insult and conspire against each other, and condescend to vulgar fist brawls, while hosts of poor pilgrims, haggard, weary, and white with want, pour their pitiful savings into monastic treasuries in which are already piled gold and jewels enough to make the splendor of the Cæsars look dim."

This is the bone of contention between these priests of antagonistic races:

"This sacred place, where for more than sixteen centuries Christendom has wept and prayed over the small rock-hewn chamber in which it is said Joseph, of Arimathea, laid the dead body of Christ; where emperors and empresses, kings and queens, popes, cardinals, steel-clad crusaders, military conquerors, millions of travel-weary pilgrims, the greatest and the meanest of earth, have knelt in awed silence, is a white marble chapel, six and a half feet long by six feet wide, with a tomb of once white marble slabs at the side--the top slab being cracked in the middle—and forty-three precious little silver lamps twinkling faintly at the ends of chains overhead."

The keeping of the sacred place is deputed to these warring sects with sharply defined privileges for each coming from the Sultan himself. Says the writer:

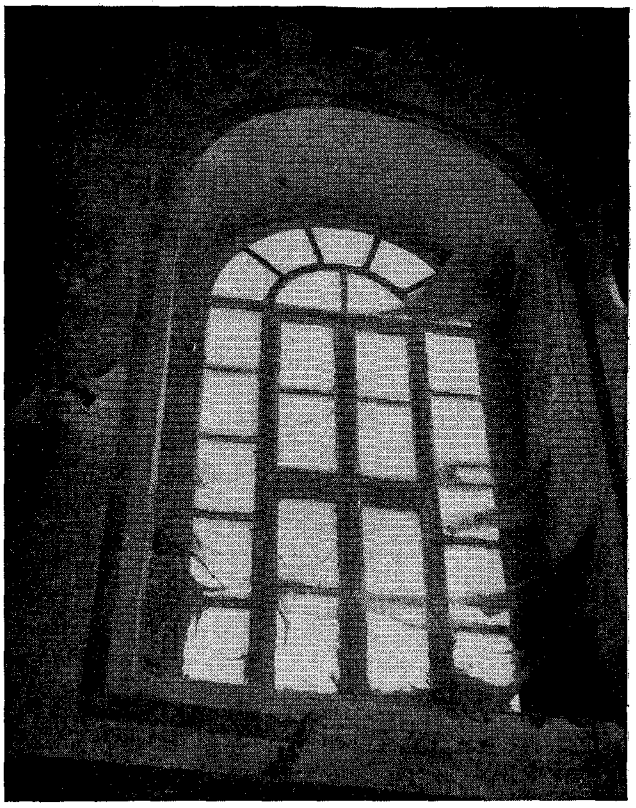
"So jealous are these churches of their rights and so ready to resist the slightest encroachment of others upon their privileges, that it would require a special firman of the Sultan himself to permit one church even to dust a lamp belonging to another church. The right of each denomination to sweep or dust any part of the sacred building is set forth in imperial firmans, each spot of the floor or wall being measured to an inch—and this minute and almost incredibly strict system of regulation extends even to the stones of the outer courtyard. To keep Christian monks and priests from assaulting each other in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, the Sultan and his ministers prescribe the time at which the doors shall open and close, the order in which each church shall celebrate mass, or have other religious exercises, naming the day, the hour, and the minute of each event that takes place, enumerating the exact number of candles and lamps to which each denomination is entitled in each particular place, and just when they may be trimmed; and not a picture may be moved or cleaned, not a nail or tack disturbed without an imperial document from Constantinople.

"The lofty arches of the venerable church, with its wonderful aisles and chapels, are gray with the dirt of ages, and even the ceiling of the great dome above the sepulcher of Christ is disfigured with bare patches and hanging tatters of blue fresco, because the contentious followers of the humble Nazarene, in whose name they spit upon each other, can not agree who shall have the honor of repairing it."

The writer quotes the words of the Arab guardian who sits in the doorway and keeps the keys of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, a duty that has reposed in his family since the days of the great Omar. He said:

"If we were not here the Christians would kill each other. There are times when it is necessary to have a thousand of our soldiers inside of the building to keep the peace. Think of a whole Moslem regiment with rifles and bayonets on duty in a Christian church on Easter Sunday! These monks and priests have no more reverence for this place than so many merchants have for their shops. They quarrel and abuse each other from one end of the year to the other and we are constantly called upon to interfere when they beat each other with fists and brooms, yes, sometimes with knives and hatchets. But there is never a Moslem who enters the church without removing his shoes.

"In all the years I have sat here I have never seen a Christian monk, Greek, Latin, Armenian, Copt, or Syrian, give alms to the miserable men, women, and children who come here for help; yet it is a common thing to see Moslems bestow money on the beggars in and out of the church. And no king has such rich treasures as

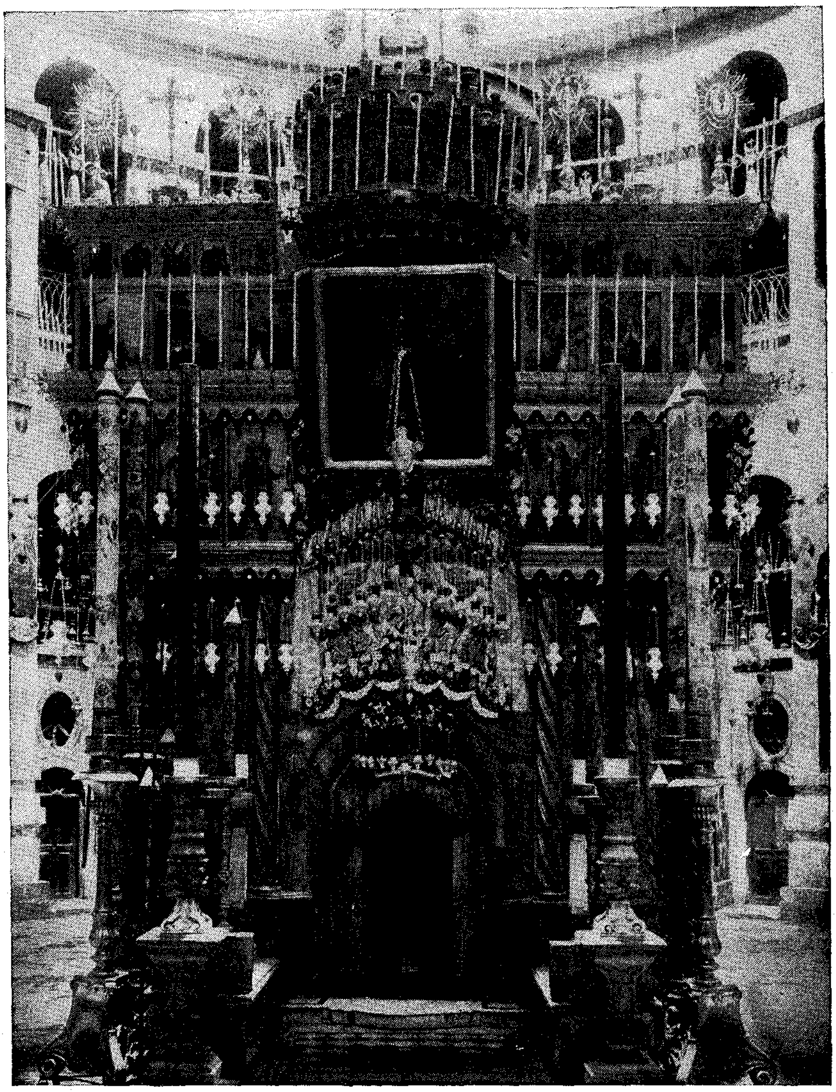


FANATIC WINDOW DRAPERIES.

The rivalry of Christian sects prevents cleaning this window of dirt and cobwebs that have been gathering for thirty-nine years.

these monks can show, while the pilgrims pour new fortunes into their hands every year.

"Oh, it is terrible here! There is so much fraud, so much hatred, so much jealousy. I have even seen Christians shouting and swearing and fighting like common street ruffians around the tomb of Christ itself. We Moslems, of course, guard this church because it is the shrine of one of our greatest prophets, Jesus, but also to keep the public peace."



Photographs by courtesy of the American Colony, Jerusalem.

MARBLE CHAPEL INSIDE THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHER.

The spot marking the tomb provided by Joseph of Arimathea where now "Christian monks and priests quarrel and fight over hair-splitting questions of sectarian dignity and privilege, tear each other's hair, slap each other's faces, and shed each other's blood."

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER THEOLOGIANS

HOW the daily press comports itself as a guardian of orthodox faith may perhaps be seen in a recent onslaught upon *The Biblical World* (Chicago) by the learned theologians who write headlines for the Chicago papers. In its October number that journal published an editorial on "the new ethics and the historical interpretation of the Bible." It took the ground that "the ethical questions of to-day can not be decided solely by appeal to the Bible regarded as a compendium of ethics, *i.e.*, as a code of statutes requiring for their understanding no reference to the conditions under which they arose, but must be met on the one hand by a historical study of the Bible, and on the other by a similar study of present-day conditions." This was seemingly received by the Chicago papers as a challenge and an opportunity for the exercise of the ingenuity of such higher critics as the staffs of various leading dailies possest. The November *Biblical World* reports in considerable detail what happened, thus:

"The ink was scarcely dry on our pages before there appeared in the daily press reports of this article under such headings as the following: 'Warns Church against Bible as Moral Guide'; 'Calls Bible Useful only as a History'; 'Bible not Ethical, Thirteen Professors Say' (there being thirteen names in our list of editors); 'Attacks Bible as Ethics Compendium'; 'Jesus as a Wine-Drinker'; 'Professor Burton Attacks Ethics of Bible—Says It Ignores Vital Issues—Polygamy, Wine Feasts, and Vengeance Are Given Biblical Sanction, He Says.' In most cases the extracts from the article given under these startling headlines were sufficient to show a fair-minded reader that they grossly misrepresented the editorial itself. Yet in some cases the interlarded comments were even more unfair than the headlines. Thus one paper to whose reporter there had been given at his request some further explanation of the meaning of the article, intimates that tho the editor did not quite say so, he really approved Sunday baseball and open saloons. Distance and telegraphic transmission but increased the distortions. 'Bible Ethics Bad: Chicago University Publication Has Startling Editorial. Frank Higher Criticism'; 'Bible Morals Condemned: University Magazine Says It Teaches Bad Conduct'; 'Sensational Attack on Bible Stirs University,' were some of the headlines under which the news was spread abroad, sometimes mitigated by additional phrases, sometimes aggravated.

"These headlines and the imperfect reports of the article that followed them were quickly made the basis of editorial comments. In one case the editor takes us to task for supposing that anybody could overlook the fact that the Bible is a historical record of the evolution of spiritual truths, and then proceeds to read us a severe lecture for 'complaining' of this characteristic of the Bible. The headlines had done their deadly work on the mind even of the man who knew full well how untrustworthy a guide they are to the facts. Repeating in large part the views we had advocated, the editor sharply reproves us for having expresst them.

"A New York editor wearing spectacles of a different hue found a different use for our utterance and we were complimented on our fairness in admitting that the spirit of the Bible is against prohibition—a point on which we had expresst no opinion, certainly none against prohibition.

"Loyal Christian souls disturbed—not by the editorial, but by the headlines—have written to the editors, some to rebuke, some to reprove, some to lament. More than one writer desires to know on what ground we have 'rejected' the Bible. Others argue at length to convince us of the evils of the liquor traffic. A third, unlike these others, penetrating beneath the headlines to the substance of the article, reproves us for our supineness in the matter, and urges the immediate institution of libel suits."

Upon these facts *The Biblical World* remarks:

"The daily press is so saturated with the spirit of sensationalism, so drunken with its own yellow poison, or so incapable of understanding anything except the most conventional utterance on the subject of religion or morals, as to be practically unable to apply plain and unsensational language to a report, however correct in itself, dealing with religious and ethical matters."

The incident makes more clear than before, says this journal, "the necessity of contending for the legitimacy and importance of the historical point of view in Bible study." It goes on:

"The general public is still unable to recognize any middle ground between the acceptance of the teachings of the Bible as authoritative 'from cover to cover' and the 'rejection' of the Bible. One who points out that the Bible must be studied as the nature of the literature demands, *i.e.*, historically, is 'attacking' the Bible, calling its morals bad, making it 'useful only as history.' Confusion of the public mind on this point greatly diminishes the moral influence of the Bible."

CATHOLIC PRESS ON THE FERRER EXECUTION

THE Spanish Government's action against Ferrer receives the general support of the Roman-Catholic press of this country; and in several instances the secular newspapers are sharply rebuked for the sympathy they have exprest for the fate of the educator of Barcelona. "Scoundrel, blackguard, and promoter of chaos," are the epithets used against Ferrer by *The Catholic Union and Times* (Buffalo), and *The Sacred Heart Review* (Boston) declares that he was "no hero." The Catholic review, *America* (New York), thinks the press at home and abroad has been "hysterical" over an "anarchist's death," and states rather more temperately than the other church journals this view of the situation:

> "In general, it is admitted that he was a revolutionary propagandist, that he was intimately connected with the enemies of his Government, and that he has been frequently under suspicion of having instigated or taken part in the use of bombs, particularly on the occasion of the attempted assassination of the King and Queen. Incriminating documents were found in his possession, among them a program for the overthrow of the Government and the seizure of bank deposits and funds for the benefit of the revolutionary forces, with hand-bills calling on the people to rise and arm for war. The immediate accusation for which he was tried before the Council of War was that he had actively instigated and taken part in the Barcelona riots. There is no reason to believe that he did not receive a fair trial."

The Catholic Universe (Cleveland) thinks the motive of the secular press has been, "anything to discredit Spain." "The press," it says, "without submitting any proof, claims that great outrages are committed in Spanish prisons and particularly in the fortress of Montjuich," whereas these statements need corroboration. *The Catholic Universe* singles out the London *Spectator* for criticism, saying that "advocates of 'law and order' at home ought not to condemn those who seek to enforce those principles in other lands." *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia) thinks that Spain did no more in executing Ferrer than any other country would have done, but admits that "it is deeply to be regretted that so hard an alternative had to be faced." *The Sacred Heart Review* regards it as still an open question whether or not the execution "just at this time was a tactical blunder." *The Catholic Union and Times* (Buffalo), more bitter than all its fellows, says this:

> "One would naturally suppose that the death of Ferrer would cause the anarchists to howl, as they did when Spies and the rest of the Haymarket profest assassins stood on the gallows at Chicago and had their impious 'hurrah for anarchy' stifled with the hangman's rope.
>
> "The logic of such a course would be sufficiently intelligible. Was not Ferrer the high priest of devastation, with his red knife gleaming with the fire of burning convents and palaces, and do not the anarchists, one of whom shot our kind President and another our devoted Denver priest, hate religion and all forms of power and government that it sanctions and sustains? So we do not wonder at these incarnate devils, who relish hell's disorder, fantastically maneuvering through the streets of European capitals, and hissing hate at everything and everybody qualified with Christianity. We can well understand why they should shake their bloody fists at the Vatican, for the devil, their captain, has done it often before, and would forget his purpose and the Holy Father's mission were he not to try it again.
>
> "But how explain our American dailies that, with garish headlines and eye-catching cartoons, proclaim hope for liberty in Spain, as a sequence to the merited death of a rebel against all the law and order of that unfortunate land? Is the sense of justice in these papers regulated by mere distance? Does their bigotry, because of Spain's Catholicism, desire and relish disaster? Have these periodicals grown so blind that they imagine the same canons for law, and liberty its sister, are not kindred everywhere in this small world? Is it fair to exalt the death of a criminal and to make laughable the crown whose edict, true and right according to every recognized principle, justified the execution of an outlaw?"

HINDU VIEW OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS

ONE of the most difficult things in the world is to find out what those Eastern peoples who are being appealed to by teachers of Christianity think of this Western religion and its representatives. We know that the Japanese, for instance, are not averse to the doctrines taught by Christ, but turn away from the system of dogmatic and ritual ecclesiasticism which has been founded upon it. But little hitherto has been exactly known of the attitude of India. Those who contribute to missions, who read the reports of missionaries, will be interested in learning from a high authority exactly how the educated, and so far sophisticated, classes in Hindustan think of the gospel system, and what lessons they acknowledge it teaches them, and what examples it sets them, altho they may not embrace it.

The advocates of missions to India may not have heard that there is a movement among the intellectual class of Hindus to revive the study of their own ancient religion and history. The Central Hindu College in Benares was instituted for this purpose and Mr. G. S. Arundale, the principal, writes in the *Hindustan Review* (Allahabad) an article intended to rouse his readers to a sense of their responsibilities, both social and religious. Christianity in India, it seems, has been much aided in its spread by the apathy of the natives, particularly by their neglect of what General Booth calls the submerged classes. The ignorant and the poor are utterly ignored by those above them and charity and philanthropy are almost unknown among those who have the power to found schools and distribute to the needy. Thus the Indian convert is generally attracted by the loaves and fishes, altho the number of converts even under the influence of such motives is insignificant, according to this writer. Speaking of "the hold upon India" possest by missionary enterprise, and seeking for the secret of "the success it has in certain directions," he gives the following as the principal causes:

> "Enthusiasm and sincerity among the workers; apathy among the Indians; self-interest among the converted. I yield to none in my admiration of the spirit of those who devote themselves in all sincerity to the work of their Master."

The living power of Hindu traditions, religious and historic, is fading and dwindling because of the zeal and philanthropy of Christians in India, says Principal Arundale. Speaking of the apathy of Hindus toward those socially their inferiors he writes:

> "I venture to suggest that in this we see not only the true cause of whatever success missionary effort has achieved, but also the key to the problem which confronts us. The average Indian does not care—while the average European *does* care—about the welfare of what may be called in India the submerged sixth. If the British people has accumulated a heavy *karma* for the condition of the slums in her great towns, no less certain is it that when the Indian nation takes upon itself the responsibilities of national life the problem of the deprest classes will form one of the most anxious questions of the future statesman, of no less magnitude than the problem of the unemployed in the West of to-day. The Indian is not doing his duty and will therefore have to pay the penalty, and altho all honor is due to the Christian missionary who takes up the burden which the Indian is unwilling to bear, it is time for the Indian, if there be any question of self-government at all, to show that he is able to look after his own people himself. Signs of the times are not wanting to indicate that the awakening is taking place, but unless provision is made for the religious development of the lower castes, we shall continue to be spectators of the sad sight of hundreds of Indians practically compelled to adopt a foreign faith in default of the necessary help to understand the value of their own. . . . If the apathy to which I have been referring were but extended to the lower classes of the population the problem would be serious enough, but, as far as education goes, it is an apathy which permeates the whole race."

ENGLAND WEEPING FOR HER PICTURES

NEVER before, seemingly, has Great Britain shown such abject fear of the American millionaire, and his ruthless tendency to denude her of her art treasures. A great exhibition of old masters has recently been opened at the Grafton Galleries in London, and the public persist in turning the occasion into a wake. "Before the Grafton Galleries' doors were opened," says the London correspondent of the New York *Sun*, "the voice of lamentation was heard in the land, Britannia weeping for her pictures and refusing to be comforted, because they are sure to be sold to American millionaires." On many sides it is asserted that the exhibition, instead of helping to keep the treasures at home, has "simply collected them in convenient fashion for certain emigration to the United States." *The Saturday Review* (London) looks its glummest and says:

> "The National Loan Exhibition is a cry of distress. The trustees of the National Gallery invite the public to inspect the collected treasures as tho they said, 'Come and look your last. Before long these precious possessions will in the inevitable course of things have vanished from your shores. We are helpless and can not do anything to save them.'"

After recovering from its first depression, this *Review*, in the person of its art critic, Mr. Laurence Binyon, speaks a little more temperately of the situation whose gravity it still believes to be great. We read:

> "At last we are beginning as a nation to wake up to the fact that something must be done; that there are a certain number of pictures of the very highest order in the private collections of England which are in danger of being captured by foreign buyers, and which ought not to leave the country if any means can be found of retaining them for the nation. At last we have evidence that the necessity of taking action is recognized by the State. Individual effort and generosity may be counted on for much; but the cooperation of Government is indispensable; for it is not only large funds that are needed, but the whole system and machinery of public purchase want to be reorganized. . . . The exhibition of these treasures from private collections will no doubt stimulate yet further prodigious offers from millionaires in America and elsewhere; and there are some who think that on this account the policy of the committee responsible for the exhibition was mistaken. But, after all, we can not rouse the public to an active sense of the dangers of the situation by a policy of silence and suppression; owners can not be compelled to hide their treasures away; and the same argument would hold good against the winter exhibitions at Burlington House and against any exhibition of old masters—except bad ones—whatsoever. All London is flocking to the Grafton Galleries, and as the pictures will be there till the end of the year, let us hope that not only will the National Gallery profit handsomely by the receipts, which are to go to it, but—what is more important—that the nation will be stimulated to a frame of mind which will make effective action possible."

The opening of the exhibition was conducted by Mr. Lewis Harcourt, the First Commissioner of Works, who in his address suggested the means by which the British Government hoped to stay the emigration of art treasures from its shores. He said:

> "I suppose there could be no occasion less suitable than this on which to touch on any question of political polemics; and therefore I trust you will not all shake with alarm if I whisper the dangerous word budget. It is a truism of economics that when the necessities of the State impose increased charges upon individuals, luxuries are generally the first to feel the pinch of economy. Art, unfortunately, is still included among luxuries, tho I do not despair of a day in which it may be regarded as an essential of decent life.
>
> "But the luxurious aspect of art has been emphasized of late years by the insatiable demand of rich countries for old masterpieces—a demand which has resulted in prices so enormous as almost to act as a compulsion upon possessors of these works of art. Now, the combined pressure of taxation and temptation have had a serious effect upon the treasure-houses of the nation. And therefore I am quite sure you will all be glad that in that measure to which I have referred we have been able to give a substantial relief to those who are anxious to maintain their collections intact.

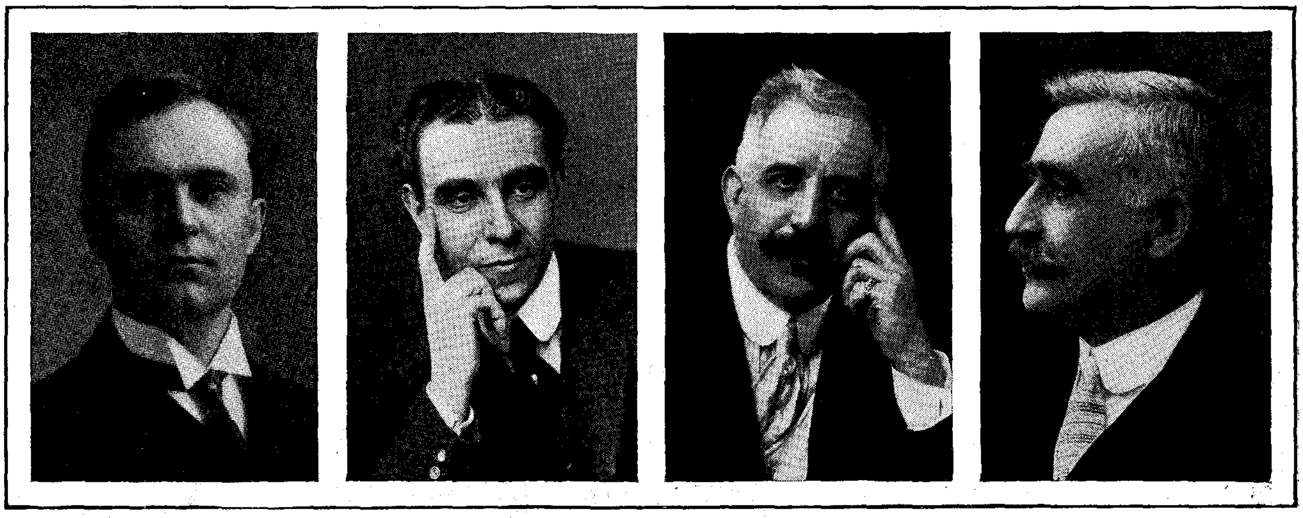
MR. LEWIS HARCOURT IN HIS STUDY,

Who promises that the budget will relieve British noblemen of "the combined pressure of taxation and temptation" so that England may keep her great works of art.

> "For many years past articles of national, historic, or scientific interest have been exempt from death duties, if heirlooms or entailed. We propose in the future, when that bill has become an act, to enlarge that area of exemption. No question will in future be asked as to whether these objects are heirlooms or are entailed. And we enlarge the definition 'national, historic, or scientific interest' by the addition of the all-embracing word 'artistic.' Therefore in future no works of art will be liable to death duties unless they are sold."

Mr. Balfour, who followed Mr. Harcourt, praised his speech as a little masterpiece, and said that "it had the very remarkable quality of being a speech on the budget with which I was able heartily to agree." He continued:

> "I do not think that Mr. Harcourt has in the least exaggerated the force of those tendencies which are ever making it more and more difficult for us to retain what our forefathers had the good taste to acquire. Those forces are not merely the difficulties of national finance and the weight of taxation; they are represented also by the increasing desire of other countries—the perfectly laudable desire—to add to their art treasures, and by the increasing power which other countries are acquiring of supplying the necessary funds by which these pictures may be transferred from our shores to theirs.
>
> "This competition is driving up these works of art to prices which our forefathers never dreamed of, and which are really only within the reach either of wealthy and liberal nations or of private individuals of enormous accumulated possessions. I do not know how this tendency is fully to be met. I think such suggestions as have fallen from Mr. Harcourt in respect of the method of levying the death duties will go some way—a considerable way. But . . . we have more and more to look to the country or the municipality to buy that which private individuals will feel themselves compelled to part with, not from any unworthy motive, but from the necessities of providing for their financial needs."



RALPH FLANDERS, General manager. HENRY RUSSELL, Managing director. ARNOLDO CONTI, Musical director. MENOTTI DELFINO, Régisseur général.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE NEW BOSTON OPERA.

BOSTON'S DEMOCRATIC OPERA

LINCOLN has furnished mottoes for many enterprises, but it is doubtful if he ever contemplated giving a motto to an opera-house. Boston has, however, apparently decided to apply one of his democratic views to opera. "Our opera-house," says Mr. Henry Russell, "is to be of the people, for the people, and by the people." Mr. Russell is the director of the fine new house which opens its season on November 8 with a performance of "Gioconda." And Mr. Eben D. Jordan, who has been the financial backer of the enterprise, quotes him approvingly. How this principle will be put into practise Mr. Jordan tells us in *The New England Magazine* (October). Stars will not outshine all else in this firmament. "The best of operas will be presented by true artists acting and singing for the attaining of a perfect ensemble and not for individual glory." One dream already come true, Mr. Jordan maintains, is that the performances will be heard by the public "for modest sums." Box and seat subscriptions already assure this. "Again, the opera will encourage American artists, not with the cold word of praise that really means advice to go abroad and get a reputation, but with actual engagements." Furthermore, a school of grand opera has been established in connection with the New England Conservatory of Music, a step regarded as "the most important in the operatic history of America." Full of benevolence Mr. Jordan goes on to declare that "in other ways help will be furnished, genius encouraged, ability rewarded, without the necessity for the heart-breaking experiences Americans so often encounter in Europe."

The new house is believed to be "the last word in convenience, utility, and beauty." Tho the projectors of this enterprise visited Europe to study the temples of music there, competition with them is not aimed at. "The splendor of the immensely subsidized institutions, as in Paris and Berlin, would in itself defeat the whole intent of the Boston Opera Company, which is to furnish high-class grand opera at a moderate price in a home of visual charm and esthetic satisfaction." Going into some particulars of the new building Mr. Jordan says:

> "Its red brick and terra cotta and strongly recessed Grecian pillars satisfy the eye and the sense of the fitness of things at once. Here is the one opera-house in the New World that looks its part. Much artistic tone will be given the exterior by the three panels for the façade made by Bela Pratt, the sculptor of many triumphs. Here will be seen the chiseled representations of the dance, music, drama.
>
> "Within this new temple of art is a combination of excellent features found in no other opera-house in this country. There is, for instance, no orchestra circle, but in its place a tier of boxes somewhat resembling those at Covent Garden and corresponding to the 'baignoires' at the Théâtre Français in Paris. And around the whole auditorium sweeps a splendid crescent-shaped promenade, a reversal to an older but never improved form of theater building. There is a second complete tier of boxes and others in which seats may be purchased by the general public above them and nearer the stage. The full seating capacity of the house is 2,700, and every individual of that number will be enabled not only to hear an opera, but to see it. No pillar or post mars the fine sweep of floor or balconies."

Some details of the artistic equipment sound a bit un-American. There will be a "*régisseur général*," for example, and a "*chef d'orchestra*"; but these are only titles suited to the tastes of the "cogn*i*scenti" (they spell it with an "i" in Boston). The former functionary, Minotti, was a "stage-manager" at the Imperial Opera-House in Odessa, "from which place his release was obtained by Mr. Russell not without some diplomacy." Conti, who will conduct, has had ample experience in Paris, Buenos Ayres, London, and Rome. Further:

> "Much attention will be paid to the perfection of the ballet, and here again is shown the interest in the cultivation of American talent which is being fostered in this organization. Forty Boston girls have been in training for a year under the direction of Mme. Muschietto, who has danced in all the leading opera-centers of the world. This ballet will be augmented by a number of dancers from Europe. Mme. Muschietto has been assisted in this work by Maria Paporello, who has been one of the dancers in the leading opera-houses of America."

The roster of singers presents a number of names familiar to the patrons of the Metropolitan. There is evidence of an *entente cordiale* between the two houses, but no explicit declaration. We read the names of Frances Alda, Fely Deresne, Mathilde Lewicka, Lydia Lipkowska, Alice Neilson, Lillian Nordica, and Jane Noria among the sopranos. Maria Claessens and Anna Meitschik, contraltos. Eduard Bourillon, Edmond Clement, Ernesto Giaconne, Christian Hansen, Florencio Constantino, Lorenzo Oggero, tenors, and Georg Baklanoff, Raymon Boulogne, Angelina Fornari, Antonio Picco, Emanuele Sarmiento, Francis Archambault, baritones, with Nivette, Pini-Corsi, and Pulsine as bassos.

There are no native operas promised to the people of Boston, "for the very sufficient reason that there is no such work to be given unless the late John K. Paine's 'Azara' be considered in the running." Mr. Converse's "Pipe of Desire" is monopolized by the Metropolitan. But "this Boston institution will surely encourage the making" of native operas. Meantime—

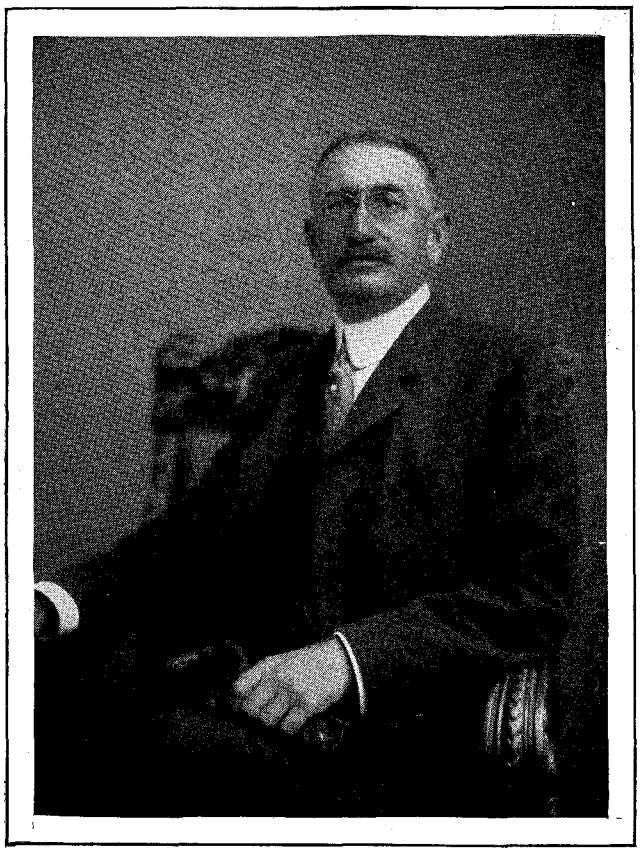
> "Here is the operatic provender upon which the people of New England are to be fed: 'La Gioconda,' 'Bohème,' 'Lakme,' 'Aïda,' 'Don Pasquale,' 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' 'Pagliacci,' 'Faust,'

Ugonotti,' 'Trovatore,' 'Carmen,' 'Romeo et Juliette,' 'Manon' (Massenet's), 'Méphistophèle,' 'Lucia,' 'Traviata,' 'Il Barbiere,' 'Tosca,' 'Falstaff,' 'Butterfly,' 'Guglielmo Tell,' 'Otello,' 'Maestro di Capello,' 'Serva Padrona,' 'Rigoletto,' 'Elisire d'Amore,' and 'Anton.' "

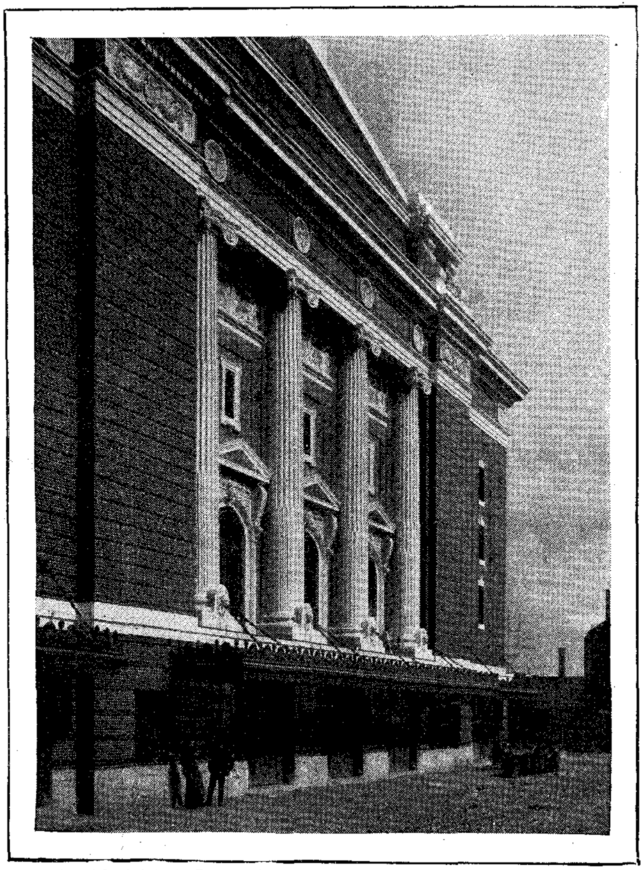
EMERSON THROUGH THE VEIL OF YEARS

HOW Emerson used to impress his audiences in old "Lyceum" days is told us by one who heard him then. Mr. W. C. Brownell recalls the impressions he received, as an auditor, but doesn't in the least remember the topic of Emerson's lecture. He has a feeling now "that it was not known at the time and did not appear very distinctly in the lecture itself." It is something of a comfort to read of those shadowy days when only giants were supposed to exist that "there was, too, a decided sprinkling of scoffers among the audience, whose sentiments were disclosed during the decorous exit." Incomprehensibility, it seems, "at that epoch generally, was the great offense; it was a sort of universal charge against anything uncomprehended, made in complete innocence of any obligation to comprehend." Mr. Brownell, writing in the November *Scribner's*, goes on:

"Nevertheless the small audience was manifestly more or less spellbound. Even the dissenters—as in the circumstances the orthodox of the day may be called—were imprest. It might be all over their heads, as they contemptuously acknowledged, or vague, as they charged, or disintegrating, as they—vaguely—felt. But there was before them, placidly, even benignly, uttering incendiarism, an extraordinarily interesting personality. It was evening and the reflection of two little kerosene lamps, one on either side of his lectern, illuminated softly the serenest of conceivable countenances—nobility in its every lineament and a sort of irradiating detachment about the whole presence suggestive of some new kind of saint—perhaps Unitarian. There was nothing authoritative, nothing cathedral in his delivery of his message, the character of which, therefore, as a message was distinctly minimized; and if nevertheless it was somehow clear that its being a message was its only justification, it was in virtue of its being, so to say, blandly oracular. It was to take or to leave, but its air of almost blithe aloofness in no wise implied anything speculative or uncertain in its substance—merely, perhaps, a serene equability as to *your* receptivity and its importance to *you*. Communication was manifestly the last concern of the lecturer. That was conspicuously not his affair. If, in turning over the leaves of his manuscript, he found they had been misplaced and the next page did not continue his sentence, he proceeded unmoved, after an instant's hesitation, with what it recorded. The hiatus received but the acknowledgment of a half-smile—very gentle, wise, and tolerant. Nothing could better emphasize the complete absence of pretension about the entire performance, which thus reached a pitch of simplicity as effective as it was unaffected. 'It makes a great difference to the force of a sentence,' he says somewhere, 'if there is a man behind it.' Such lyceum technic can not be considered exemplary. But in this case the most obvious fact about the lecture was that there *was* a man behind it. Conventions of presentation, of delivery, of all the usually imperative arts of persuasion—even of communication, as I say—seemed to lose their significance beside the personal impressiveness of the lecturer."



EBEN D. JORDAN,
The Boston millionaire who, besides other acts of musical patronage, now stands behind the new venture in grand opera.



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FAÇADE OF BOSTON'S NEW OPERA-HOUSE,
An artistic building believed by Bostonians to be "the last word in convenience, utility, and beauty."

Emerson's moral greatness was the most conspicuous fact about him, says Mr. Brownell, and this quality, received its "essentially individual stamp, aside from its perfection from its indissoluble marriage with intellect." Emerson "preached throughout his life." "And he did nothing but preach; even his poetry is preaching." His deification of intellect, the essayist goes on to discriminate, "involved a corresponding deficiency in susceptibility," and "defective sympathies," we are told, were "as characteristic of Emerson's order of moral elevation as was this one enthusiasm to which his susceptibility limited him." We read further:

"The ether that he breathed habitually was too rarefied a medium for the affections to thrive in. He was in love only with the ideal—and the ideal as he conceived it, *i.e.*, 'the absolute order of things.' In all human relations, even the closest, a certain aloofness marks his feeling. As to this the testimony is unanimous. It was far from being shyness in the sense of diffidence. He did not know what diffidence was. On the contrary, it proceeded from an acute sense of self-respect. Mr. Cabot's 'Memoir' contains a delicious letter to Margaret Fuller, who sighed for more reciprocity in him. Plainly he was to be neither wheedled nor bullied into intimacy. He was himself quite conscious of his innate unresponsiveness—as indeed what was there that escaped his all-embracing, all-mirroring consciousness? He was twice married, and received his life long the deferential devotion of family and friends. But he undoubtedly felt that 'my Father's business'—or his equivalent for it—had claims upon his preoccupation superior to theirs. The essence of love is self-abandonment, and such an attitude is quite foreign to him. It was in fact inconsistent with his idea of the dignity and importance of his own individuality, which he cherished with a singleness quite exactly comparable with the saint's subordination of all earthly to divine affection."

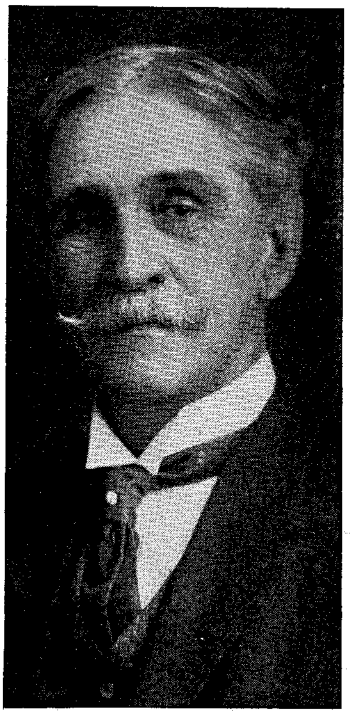
BEST-SELLER BUBBLES

THE "best seller" seems to mask a modern form of philanthropy, according to a New York publisher. Everybody knows that the fortunate author accumulates motor-cars and country houses from the proceeds of these wealth-producers. But Mr. Henry Holt is credited with saying that "a best seller generally sells as long as it is advertised at a little more expense than it returns to its publishers." This, he says, "used to be the way before the failure of the concerns who discovered that way of making best sellers." The day of best sellers now seems to him to be on the wane, and to support his belief he quotes a publisher who "gambles higher for them" than he will and who "has made some famous losses in his advances" as having told him that "within a few years writers of best sellers have had to put up with a sale of 25,000 copies where they used to get a sale of 100,000." Utilitarian books are more profitable than "pure literature." Mr. Holt gives his opinion as follows in an interview in the New York *Times*:

"I have never considered the miscellaneous book business worth doing in itself, anyhow. By that I mean fiction and poetry—pure literature—likewise impure and muddy literature.

"It is only the publication of more or less standard books—books related more or less to the utilities—that will justify any house in keeping in business, as some people holding different opinions have learned to their cost.

"The reason is that fiction seems to have as mad a fascination in it for some publishers as for confirmed novel-readers—which is not true of the more prosy kinds of books. As a consequence of this competition in fiction, the number of houses given to publishing it, the royalties paid to authors, and the discounts to dealers have taken the profit out of it."



HENRY HOLT,

Who declares that "a best seller generally sells as long as it is advertised at a little more expense than it returns to its publishers."

This conservative publisher hasn't a very high opinion of the "ultimate value of writing that is being done nowadays in this country," as we learn from these words:

"Compared to the '50s and '60s, American literature is dead. Every one knows that. But American literature in the '50s and '60s meant six or eight great authors, whereas now there are ten respectable authors where there was but one during the great epoch. This I attribute chiefly to the international copyright law, also to the enormous development of education in the West.

"In the great epoch a large portion of the manuscripts offered to publishers were so poor that they could be dismissed at a glance, while now nearly all have got to receive some sort of attention. There are very obvious reasons for the improvement, but why did so many people who didn't know how write before? The same class has learned how now, I suppose.

"I should be inclined to attribute something of the falling off in the very highest grade of writing to the falling off in religious enthusiasm, but for the fact that most of the writers in the great epoch had themselves already been through such a falling off.

"Probaby the loss of very high literary quality is due to the fact that commercialism is draining off the talent into the money-making pursuits; and especially to the new fashion developed by the literary agent of making authorship one of them."

BRET HARTE'S VERACITY ATTACKED

THE social order that Bret Harte depicts in his stories of California mining-camps is "an order that never was on sea or land." This charge against an American classic is made by Prof. Josiah Royce, of Harvard, who speaks from the authority of his personal experience of the country described by Bret Harte. He tells us in the November *Putnam's* that he was born in a mining town in the Sierra Nevada which was founded in 1849, six years before his birth. As a Californian, he declares that "not one childhood memory of mine suggests any social incident or situation that in the faintest degree gives meaning or confirmation to Bret Harte's stories." It is true, so he qualifies, that at the time he "came to consciousness in the early sixties of the last century, the earlier California of Bret Harte's stories had passed away." But, he avers, "it was also true that Bret Harte himself never saw the mines in '49 and '50, and that, years later, he collected the chance materials of his stories from hearsay." These tales are "based upon a deliberately false romantic method," says Professor Royce, in that "they depict the early California mining-camp as if it were more or less of an established institution and portray the miners as if they already possest a sort of provincial consciousness."

Lest the readers of future generations be led to accept Bret Harte as the truthful portrayer of a long past period he shows wherein the novelist chose to see things that never existed. We read further:

"For Bret Harte the early miner is already a definable social type—with a dialect, with a set of characteristic customs and manners, with a local consciousness almost such as a peasantry or a Highland clan might possess.

"In fact, however, no Americans who went to California in 1849 knew beforehand anything about mining. Everybody was there, so to speak, by accident. Nobody at first intended to make his permanent home anywhere in the mines. There were dialects of course—Yankee, Southern, Western—but there was no ruling dialect.

"There were customs, good and bad; but they were such as individuals brought with them—such as our villages and our frontiers had in various ways developed all over our country. And—herein lay the essential matter—nobody regarded his customs or his dialect or his ideals as especially fitting to this new community. One's memories, and usually one's hopes, lay elsewhere. One owed at first no loyalty to the place, or to its social order. One's heart and one's social ideals, if one had such, generally clung to the old home. One meant, by lucky mining, to collect quickly the means to pay off the mortgage on the New England farm, or to make a fortune wherewith to grow old in one's native place. Meanwhile one felt quite free of foot. Home was not here. If hard times came, one moved on to another mining-camp.

"How hard it is to depict the social life of just such a community as this. Bret Harte can not accomplish the feat."

Mark Twain also observes in his recent book, "Is Shakespeare Dead?" that he knows by the "phrasing" of Bret Harte's miners that neither he nor they "have ever served that trade."

Arabian Nights, The. With about one hundred and thirty illustrations by W. Health Robinson, Helen Stratton and others. 12mo, pp. 435. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. $1.50.

Baird, Jean K. The Coming of Hester. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 336. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

Bayne, S. G. A Fantasy of Mediterranean Travel. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 103. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25 net.

Bennett, Arnold. The Glimpse. An Adventure of the Soul. 12mo, pp. 380. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Betts, George Herbert. The Distribution and Functions of Mental Imagery. 8vo, pp. 99. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University.

Brainerd, Norman. Winning His Shoulder-Straps, or, Bob Anderson at Chatham Military School. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 330. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

Brereton, Austin. The Literary History of the Adelphi and its Neighborhood. New York: Duffield & Co., 1909.

A rather large volume is devoted by Mr. Brereton to a comparatively limited subject. It will appeal to those of an antiquarian turn of mind, who love a neighborhood for its tangible remains of intrinsic merit and for the human associations that cluster about it. The Adelphi, situated in London between the Strand and the Thames embankment, is a section limited to about five hundred square yards, but to call the roll of the names that are associated with it brings upon the stage, as Mr. Brereton here accomplishes the feat, kings and queens, prelates and princes, book-writers and book-sellers, artists, architects, and actors, who come and go during a period of six centuries.

The Adelphi, it must be explained, has borne its name only since 1772, when the old estate known as Durham House was purchased by the brothers Adam, Scotch architects, who erected there their most enduring monument, and by the name given to the section signalized their brotherly association. Not content with this, the streets that cut the tract into sections were named for the four brothers—Robert, John, James, and William. The short street facing the river received and still bears the name of the Adelphi Terrace. Upon it was built the row of houses that still remain to preserve the genius loci which takes its character from the familiar association of Johnson, Garrick, Goldsmith, Hannah More, and other eighteenth-century worthies.

For the alien, unfamiliar with London or its traditions, one might perhaps advise that the reading of this book should begin at the fourth chapter where the Adam brothers enter the story and give the name to the spot which it bears at present. Mr. Brereton begins his story naturally at the beginning, which is the reign of Edward I., when the site of the Adelphi was the town residence of Anthony Bek, Bishop of Durham. Its history up to the end of the eighteenth century when it evolved into the Adelphi is given with necessary haste, but one is confused by the crowds that pour upon one another's heels, great names all of them, who hasten to get themselves stated as among the haunting spirits of the place.

The narrative moves more leisurely when we come to the consideration of the work of these Scotch architects, who set the highest standard in building for delicate grace of interiors, such as form settings for the much prized Sheraton or Hepplewhite furniture of our forefathers. On the Terrace stands the Society of Arts with its memories of Johnson, Burke, and Barry; the house where Garrick lived and died, another where Disraeli supposed he was born, but investigation proves him mistaken, still another which was the home of the Savage Club. Then there are spots sacred to Dickens, to "Pickwick" and "Copperfield," and to Thomas Hardy. The story launches out into the immediate neighborhood and gathers in an added store of celebrities. The style does not move with the easy grace of Mr. E. V. Lucas in his tales of "Wanderings," but there is so much richness in the material one can not be dull with such a book, provided one likes that sort.

LORD BROUGHTON,

Formerly John Cam Hobhouse.

Byron's intimate friend, whose "Recollections of a Long Life" has just been published.

Brooks, Amy. Dorothy Dainty in the Country. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 243. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.

Broughton, Lord (John Cam Hobhouse). Recollections of a Long Life. With additional extracts from his private diaries. Edited by his daughter, Lady Dorchester. With an Introduction by Lord Rosebery. In 2 volumes. With portraits, 8vo, pp. xiv–349, xiii–383. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Lord Broughton, who is better known to readers under his early name of John Cam Hobhouse, was perhaps the sanest and most loyal of all Lord Byron's friends. The friendship dated from boyhood and is especially notable because Hobhouse accompanied the poet on his "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," and wrote for that work a series of very elaborate notes. He had other distinctions in his time, and these were not inconsiderable. He sat in several cabinets and led a busy, strenuous life. But Lord Rosebery assures us that his memory "has more permanent foundations." By this he means that his association with Byron can never be forgotten and that he wrote books not likely to cease altogether to remain valuable contributions to the history of his times.

Lord Broughton seems to have been in the midst of most things that happened on the English stage in his period. He also saw much in other lands, and notably in France, where he lived during the Hundred Days, collecting material with which to write his book entitled "The Last Reign of Napoleon." His relations to Byron were those of the stanchest friendship and the closest intimacy. At the time of Byron's marriage and the separation, he was the poet's confidant. In the second volume is given his detailed account of the separation, which, printed as a single chapter, extends over 166 pages. This document has the very great value of having been written immediately after the events described. More than this, it is extremely specific and documentary.

Hobhouse (for he was not made a peer until late in life) wrote as Byron's friend and defender, but in his account one can not overlook the fact that he produces documentary and other first-hand evidence for the statements he makes. It is matter for regret that he does not clear up the mystery which has so long hovered, and doubtless always will surround the step taken by Lady Byron It nowhere appears, however, from this statement that Mrs. Stowe's horrible tale, or the similar one reasserted in quite recent years by a descendant of Lord Byron, had any justification, so far as Hobhouse's information went.

Lady Byron left her husband in London to go for a visit at the home of her parents, in the midst of marital relations toward him still unclouded. Hobhouse gives a letter from her to him, written on arrival at her father's house, which shows as much confidence and cordiality as any husband could reasonably desire in a wife's letter. It was only a few days after this that Byron received a letter from her father demanding a separation. Lord Byron declared to Hobhouse again and again that he did not understand why this step should have been taken—except for his infirmities of temper, which, however, had long been well known to her as to all his friends. Of any more serious grounds for separation, and especially as to current rumors of something monstrous in his conduct, he again and again assured Hobhouse that there was nothing to warrant the step. So far as Mrs. Leigh (Byron's sister) was concerned, it is here shown again and again that Lady Byron all through the negotiations for a separation continued her friendship with Mrs. Leigh, used her as an intermediary with the poet, and corresponded with her as "Dearest Augusta."

Hobhouse brings out one other point, which, perhaps, has not been always understood, namely, that Lord Byron did not derive from his marriage any special pecuniary advantages. Eventually, had the marriage relation continued, and had two intervening lives ceased, he, through Lady Byron, might have received very notable additions to his fortune. At the time of the separation, so far from retaining a small income as he might have done from his wife's estate, he surrendered the whole of it.

Browning, Robert. Pippa Passes. 16mo, pp. 112. New York: Duffield & Co.

Bruce, H. Addington. The Romance of American Expansion. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 246. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.75 net.

Mr. Bruce has here taken up a fascinating topic and has treated it, not so much in the historical manner, as in the biographical. By this it is meant to say that Mr. Bruce, in detailing the steps by which our territory has been expanded beyond the boundaries of the original thirteen States, the means by which the work was done, and the men who were chiefly instrumental in doing it, has narrated the story around sketches of the leaders in it. He begins with Daniel Boone, as the man who began the movement of opening up the West, proceeds then to Thomas Jefferson, and the Louisiana Purchase; Jackson and the acquisition of Florida; Houston and the annexation of Texas; Benton and the occupation of Oregon; Fremont and the conquest of California; Seward and the purchase of Alaska; and McKinley and the possessions which came from the war with Spain. Mr. Bruce writes with clearness and force and makes every story interesting. A final chapter entitled "Hints for Further Reading" contains an excellent summary of extant literature on the subject.

E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM,

Author of " Jeanne of the Marshes."

Burleigh, C. B. With Pickpole and Peavey, or, Two Live Boys on the East Branch Drive. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 381. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Cabell, James Branch. Chivalry. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 223. New York: Harper & Bros. $2 net.

Calvin Memorial Addresses. Delivered before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States at Savannah, Ga., May, 1909. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 286. Richmond, Va.: Presbyterian Committee of Publication.

Cameron, Margaret. The Involuntary Chaperon. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Camp, Walter. Condensed Bridge for the Busy Man. Don't blame your partner or the cards unless you follow these Don'ts. 16mo. New York: P. F. Collier & Son.

Cannan, Gilbert. *Peter Homunculus.* A Novel. 12mo, pp. 327. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

Carroll, Lewis. Through the Looking-Glass and What Alice Found There. Illustrated by Bessie Pease Gutmann. 12mo, pp. 185. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. $1.50.

Carter, Mrs. Ada. The Seamless Robe. 12mo, pp. 269. New York: A. Wessels. $1.50.

Clarke, Eliot C. Astronomy from a Dipper. Illustrated. Pp. 66. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 60 cents net.

Cutter, Mrs. B. B. Practical Recipes. 12mo, pp. 177. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25 net.

Davenport, E. Education for Efficiency. A Discussion of Certain Phases of the Problem of Universal Education with Special Reference to Academic Ideals and Methods. 12mo, pp. 184. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.

Dawson, George E. The Child and His Religion. 12mo, pp. 124. The University of Chicago Press.

The rule of religious education for children has hitherto been traditional—the mother's knee, the Sunday-school, the more or less regular church attendance, and the open Bible. Mr. Dawson, in the present volume, attempts to reduce the question to its principles and to suggest methods for carrying out those principles in a methodical and not desultory fashion. While his work is interesting and suggestive, all readers may not quite see the appositeness of the first chapter, or essay on "Interest as a measure of values." It seems an abstract and metaphysical dissertation for parents and many teachers into whose hands his work is likely to fall. His next chapter, "The Natural Religion of Children," is charming and inspiring; it contains indeed the just apotheosis of the child. The author also makes some capital points in his "Children's Interest in the Bible." He actually has taken the trouble to make minute investigations which lead to the result that out of fifty-seven different Bible scenes, named by themselves as those which they prefer, twenty-six were from the Old Testament and thirty-one from the New. Naturally Daniel in the lion's den gained a preponderating vote. Mr. Dawson loves and understands children and we gladly give him credit for the fresh, candid, and earnest way in which he handles a very difficult problem.

Deeping, Warwick. The Seven Streams. 12mo, pp. 375. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

Deland, Lorin F. Imagination in Business. 16mo, pp. 107. New York: Harper & Bros. 50 cents net.

Denifle, Rev. Father Henry. Humanity. Its Destiny and the Means to Attain it. A Series of Discourses. Translated from the German by the Very Rev. Ferdinand Brossart. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 257. New York: F. Pustet & Co. $1.25 net.

Dettmann, F. O. Complete Text Book of Phono-Stenography. Being a Method of Shorthand Writing by Sound Based upon Cursive Characters and the General Principles underlying the Most Advanced Graphic Systems. For Self-Instruction and Use in Public and Private Schools. Part I. Corresponding Style. 12mo, pp. 112. New York: G. E. Stechert & Co. $1.

Dewing, E. B. Other People's Houses. 12mo, pp. 369. New York: Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Dickens, Charles. A Christmas Carol in Prose. Being a Ghost Story of Christmas. 16mo, pp. 149. New York: Duffield & Co.

Douglas, Amanda M. Helen Grant, Teacher. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 439. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

Duncan, Norman. The Suitable Child. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 96. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1 net.

Duncan, Norman. Going Down from Jerusalem. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 206. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50 net.

Edwards, Ernest. Personal Information for Young Men. 12mo, pp. 86. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. 50 cents.

Eells, Edward. A Mission to Hell. 12mo, pp. 403. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. 80 cents net.

Eldredge, Zoeth S. The March of Portola and the Discovery of the Bay of San Francisco. **Molera,** E. J. The Log of the San Carlos. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 71. San Francisco: California Promotion Committee. 50 cents.

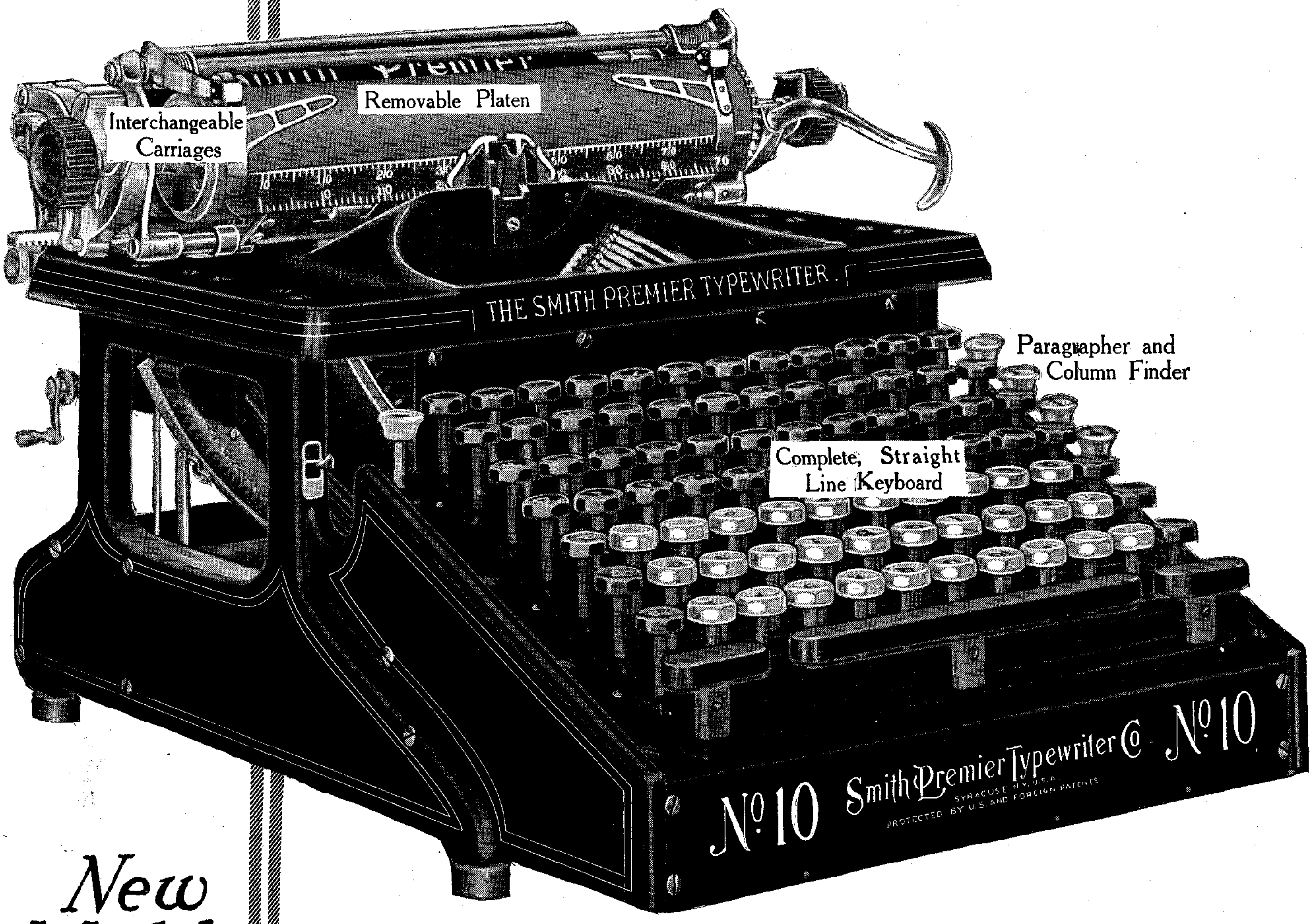
Embury, Aymar, III. One Hundred County Houses. Pp. 264. The Century Co. $3 net.

When the author of "Cosmopolis" visited a certain residential city by the sea, he was amazed at the beauty of the houses. He pronounced them to be in many cases French chateaux and palaces with just a few touches, a few traits, that rendered them superior to the models after which they had been built. It is quite true that our country has received the heritage of the ages in this, as in other departments of civilization, and in many instances has turned the one talent into two. This is particularly the case with the style in which the rich American builds his home. The variety and versatility of architectural genius seems to exhaust itself in building the dwellings of man and in this handsome volume there are one hundred examples of such dwellings. They range from every style, colonial, North and South, classic, Dutch, Spanish, Elizabethan, Italian, or Japanesque. A French writer visiting New York, and talking of the various styles in the houses on Riverside Drive, was inspired by the thought that it would be curious to see the varied crowd, if the present dwellers issued forth in the costume of those who inhabited the original palaces there reproduced. The cosmopolitanism, the expansive taste of Americans does not lie in the direction of costume, but it is particularly exhibited in their love for a home with a distinctive physiognomy, from whatever source derived. Such distinctive character is amply manifested in the beautiful illustrations which accompany Mr. Embury's text. In that text he describes and expounds the rationale of every palace, mansion, and cottage of which photography gives us an accurate view. The closing chapter of the volume should be read by all who intend building a house of even moderate dimensions. In fact the work is only not a mine of suggestiveness and inspiration to architects, but is nowadays

(*Continued on page 781*)

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE,

Author of a new book on the Kongo.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The only front-stroke machine having a complete, straight-line keyboard, a removable platen, interchangeable carriages, a gear-driven carriage and easy erasing facilities, every operation controlled from the keyboard, a decimal tabulator and column-finder.

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BRANCHES EVERYWHERE

Jerks and Repair Bills *vs.* Continuous

THE single-cylinder motor car jerks itself along. You can almost see each separate jerk. The four-cylinder car differs from the single-cylinder chiefly in that it has four times as many jerks. Perhaps you never thought of it in just that way—but it's an absolute fact.

Jerks are the worst enemy of motoring.

Jerks eat up tires, devour gasoline and oil, and shake your car into the repair shop.

REPAIR SHOP

All makers know that.

Some of them have acknowledged it by using heavy flywheels.

But heavy flywheels only lessen the shock of each jerk and do not cure the jerk itself.

Like giving the baby a sleeping opiate (so he'll not feel the pain) without doing one solitary thing to remove the cause of the pain.

Jerks in a motor car are due to the power-strokes of the piston.

A 48 horse-power single-cylinder car jerks itself along under 28,800 pound power-strokes—28,800 pound jerks.

A 48 horse-power four-cylinder car jerks along under four times as many jerks, each jerk having 7,200 pounds behind it—7,200 pound jerks.

But the Six-Cylinder car (no matter how great its horse-power) doesn't jerk at all, because it has **Continuous Power.**

Mark this: The Six is the only gasoline car that has **Continuous Power.**

No motor car can have Continuous Power unless it has **Six Cylinders.**

Continuous Power and Six Cylinders are **inseparable.**

At home you have a flight of stairs.

The carpenter comes and tears out every fifth step.

That leaves four steps and a gap, four more steps and a gap, four more steps and another gap.

In climbing those stairs, you have to jump every fifth step, don't you?

That's practically what every four-cylinder motor has to do in driving its car.

For every four-cylinder motor produces power only **four-fifths** the time and has to jump the one-fifth gap before it produces power again.

And it makes absolutely no difference how fast the motor turns over, or how many flywheels it may have.

If all the steps were replaced, you could ascend and descend your stairs without acrobatics.

So, if a motor could only produce power all the time, it wouldn't be necessary to resort to futile flywheel acrobatics.

And as your acrobatics do not replace the missing steps, so neither do flywheel acrobatics supply the missing power.

One-cylinder motors produce power **one-fifth** the time.

Four-cylinder motors produce power **four-fifths** the time.

Six-cylinder motors produce power **six-fifths** the time.

Thus in the Six, power in each cylinder always **overlaps** power in each preceding cylinder one-fifth the time.

The result is **Continuous Power.**

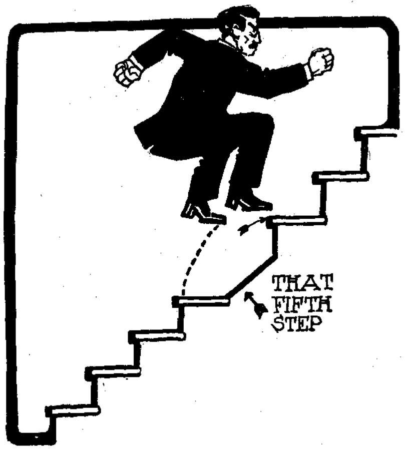
The Six produces more than enough power to fill the gap.

So, there is never an instant of "no power" in the Six.

And there is **never a jerk** in the Six, because there is no gap.

Because it has a stream of **Continuous Power,** without ever a jerk, the **Six** is the smoothest, sweetest-running motor in the world.

Continuous Power saves tires and repair bills. Twenty Winton Sixes traveled 184,190 miles (more than seven times around the earth) on total repair expenses of $142.43.



That averages 77 cents per 1000 miles.

What was your average, Mr. Owner, on **jerky** power?

Continuous Power does more work than jerky power. That's why the Six motor will drive its car, on high gear, at a motor speed so slow that, if attempted on a four, the motor would stall.

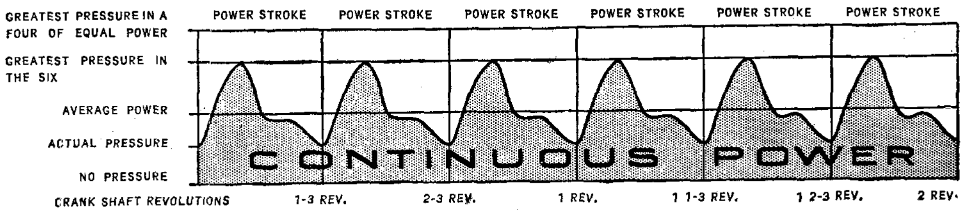
Since the Six motor will do this, the higher speeds of the Six motor represent **Reserve Power.**

This **Reserve Power** makes the Six the best **hill-climber** there is.

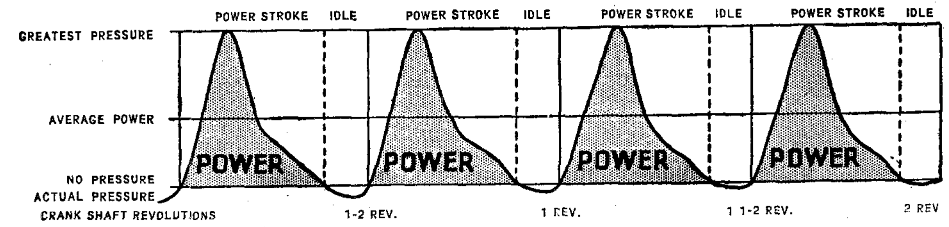
Ability to run on high gear at extremely slow motor-speed, reduces the necessity of gear-shifting in traffic and on hills. That means **Flexibility.**

Flexibility means **Economy.** Everybody knows the economy of continuous use of the high gear, and the wastefulness of low gears.

The Application of Power in the Six-Cylinder Motor



The Application of Power in the Four-Cylinder Motor



Power

Continuous Power enables a car to **"pick up" and get away** faster than is possible with jerky power. The Six gets through crowded traffic at a great saving of time and patience.

See the Power Diagram.

Note the four-cylinder gaps of **No Power.** (Marked "Idle.")

Note the **continuous, unbroken power-stream** of the Six.

That's the chief reason why there are Six-Cylinder cars on the market.

The Six remedies fundamental faults of **all** previous types.

Because that is true, the Winton Company is now making **Sixes exclusively** for the **third successive season.**

It is a matter of conscience with us. We haven't the hardihood to make an outclassed type of car.

Six-Cylinder Advantages ought to apply to all Sixes—because the differences are fundamental and reach back to basic principles.

But since some makers now producing sixes, continue to make old-style types also, we can only conclude that their sixes have not convinced them—the makers.

If a maker isn't himself convinced by his own product, he is, to say the least, ill-equipped to convince you.

So we suggest that you look for Six Superiority in the Winton Six, the car that is able to show that Superiority.

Furthermore, there are numerous exclusive advantages in owning a Winton Six.

The Winton Six motor starts from the seat **without cranking.** This feature, not found on any other car of any other make, is a feature worth the price of one's self-respect.

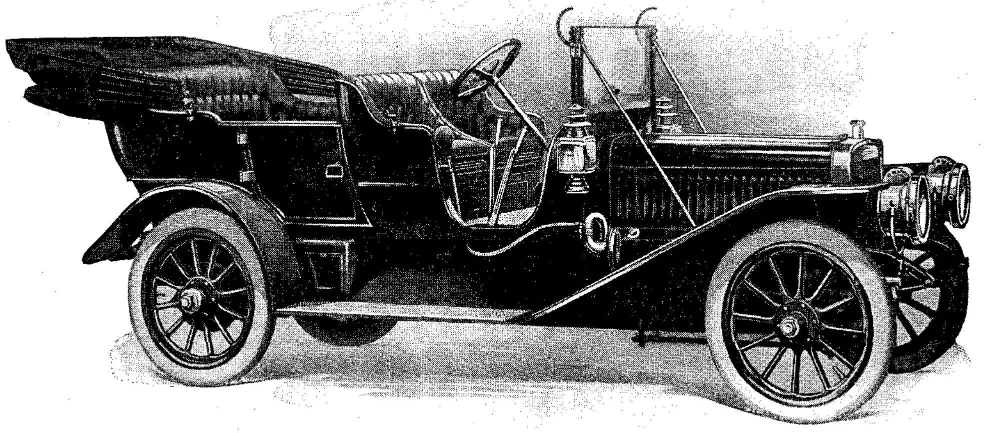
The same pressure that cranks the motor also inflates your tires.

The Winton Six motor for 1910 is identically the same motor we used for 1909. **It needed no improvement.**

The Winton Six motor is completely housed—not a single working part exposed to dust and dirt. No wonder Winton Six motors seem to run forever without trouble.

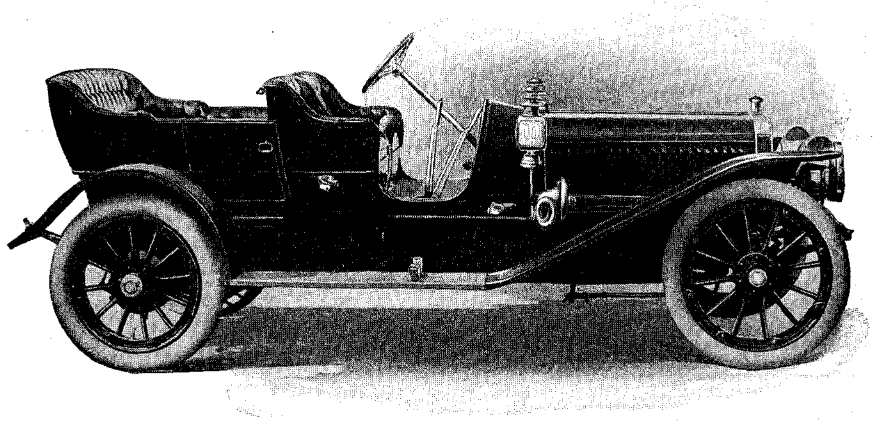
The 1910 Winton Six buyer gets four forward speeds, a large-diameter multiple-disc clutch, the best carburetor we have ever seen, dual ignition, a superb, roomy body, suspended low on semi-elliptical springs, 124-inch wheel-base (four inches more than last year), and an inswept frame, allowing short turning radius.

At $3000 the 48 horse-power Winton Six for 1910 represents the absolute limit of motor car value.



This is the self-cranking, 48 horse-power Winton Six Touring Car—$3000.

The upper car seats five passengers, and the lower car four passengers. Except in body, they are identical Six-cylinder, 48 h.p. motor. Cylinders offset. All working parts housed. Oil-bathed multiple-disc clutch. Four-speed, selective transmission. Clutch and transmission run on ball-bearings. Bosch or Eisemann magneto, and storage battery. The liveliest carburetor we have ever seen. Force-feed lubrication. Frame narrowed in front, to allow short turning radius. 124-inch wheel base. Semi-elliptical springs, with four shock-absorbers and four rubber bumpers. 34-inch wheels. 4-inch tires in front, 4½-inch tires on rear wheels. Low-suspended body. Price, with four or five-passenger touring car body, runabout body, or toy tonneau body, $3000. With limousine body, $4250. With landaulet body, $4500. Chassis only, $2750.



WINTON SIX

The Car that traveled 184,190 miles on $142.43 upkeep—averaging 77 cents per thousand miles.

WHEN PRICE DOES NOT MEAN VALUE

CAR buyers pay every expense of the car manufacturer. Every expense—legitimate and otherwise.

The car buyer pays the maker's bills for material, pays his payroll, his selling commissions, taxes, insurance, freight, rent, coal bills—everything.

Because every expense of the maker is figured in the price of the car—the price the buyer pays.

* * *

The maker who is extravagant, wasteful, a poor business man, is compelled to **charge more** for his car than is the careful and competent maker.

The maker's extravagance and mismanagement add to the price—but do not help the car's quality.

Remember that.

* * *

The extravagant, wasteful maker bluffs his high price upon buyers **who are not careful** to ask what they get for their money.

Or who think that high price must mean high quality.

* * *

Price and quality are widely different things.

Careful buyers know that already.

Careful buyers get **maximum car-merit** without paying for a maker's racing team, publicity stunts, red-tape and watered stock.

Careful buyers first **analyze cars** and then **compare prices.**

That's how you get your money's worth.

There is no mystery about motor cars.

Any clear-headed man can determine a car's real worth by comparison.

For instance:—

Compare **power.** A 48 horse-power car is worth more than a 30 horse-power car.

Compare **motors.** A six is worth more than a four. A motor with working parts fully housed is worth more than one with working parts exposed.

Compare **clutches.** An oil-bathed multiple-disc clutch is worth more than **any** other clutch.

(Continued on page 780)

WINTON SIX

(Continued from page 779)

Compare **transmissions.** The selective type is worth more than the progressive type. Four speeds are worth more than three.

Compare **conveniences.** A self-cranking car is worth more than one that requires cranking.

Compare **operation.** Quietness is worth more than noise. Flexibility is worth more than inflexibility. Hill-climbing capacity is worth so much that you can't afford to lack it. Comfort (always try the rear seats) is priceless; an uncomfortable car is a white elephant on your hands.

Compare **types.** Is it an up-to-date Six or an out-of-date type?

Compare **"previous performances."** Has the car stood up in the past, or is it a new-comer without a pedigree? * * *

Just make these comparisons, and then —compare **prices.** * * *

Having found that the sweet-running, six-cylinder Winton Six possesses every desirable element a motor car can have, you will note that its price of $3000 is less than the price of every other quality car on the market.

The Winton Six price is lower because:—

There is **no** water in Winton stock. (Incidentally, there is no Winton stock for sale.)

There are **no** Winton mortgages nor bonds with interest charges to force up the price.

We make the Winton Six in our own plant, eliminating intermediate expense.

The Winton plant is conducted in the most economical manner consistent with high-class results.

There is **no** extravagance in Winton management—no army of time-serving clerks, no load of unproductive labor, nor red-tape.

We do **not** give 30 or 40 per cent. commission on sales.

Being America's longest-established successful makers, we know how to produce **maximum car-merit;** and

Knowing that it pays in the long run, we **give our purchasers the benefit** of our economies in production and selling.

That's why the six-cylinder, 48 horse-power Winton Six at $3000 represents the absolute limit of motor car value.

We want you to **make us prove this** statement.

Because, in proving it, we'll **make you** as enthusiastic over the Winton **Six** as we are.

Our catalog is the most complete and thorough ever issued by an automobile manufacturer.

"Light Weight" is a subject we handle without gloves.

"The Difference Between Price and Value" analyzes the worth of cars.

Write us to-day.

We shall exhibit the Winton Six at the Atlanta Show, Nov. 6 to 13.

THE WINTON MOTOR CARRIAGE CO.
Member A. L. A. M., Licensed under Selden Patent
CLEVELAND, U. S. A.

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BALTIMORE—209 North Liberty Street. W. L. Duck, Manager.
PITTSBURG—Baum and Beatty Streets. Earl H. Kiser, Manager.
CLEVELAND—Huron Road and Euclid Avenue. Clarence M. Brockway, Manager.
DETROIT—740 Woodward Avenue. Thos. W. Henderson, Manager.
CHICAGO—Michigan Avenue and 13th Street. Jos. F. Davis, Manager.
MINNEAPOLIS—16-22 Eighth Street N. John S. Johnson, Manager.
SEATTLE—715 East Pine Street. Geo. W. Miller, Manager.
SAN FRANCISCO—300 Van Ness Avenue. H. L. Owesney, Manager.

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Wilkes Barre, Pa.—C. D. Hershberger.
Williamsport, Pa.—Laedlein & Best.
Winchester, Ohio—Mark H. Mechlin, 431 W. Third St.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 777*)

almost indispensable to those contemplating the erection of a home and hovering between the choice of a Japanesque building, with its rough stone work and polished wood, or an "Art Nouveau" structure with its strait lines and plain shapes, a style in which America and England are working hand in hand. Mr. Embury gives a good example of this kind of house in the Hedges residence, of which J. Lovell Little is the architect.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo. Nature. 16mo, pp. 53. New York: Duffield & Co.

Fitch, George. The Big Strike at Siwash. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 56. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

France, Anatole. The Life of Joan of Arc. A Translation by Winifred Stephens. 2 vols. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. lxxvi–477, xliii–423. New York: John Lane Co. $8 net.

Gask, Lilian. The Wonders of the Zoo. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 238. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. $1.25.

Gordon, Dr. H. Lang. The Modern Mother. A Guide to Girlhood, Motherhood, and Infancy. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 277. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $2.

From a photograph by Gertrude Kasebier.

MRS. ROBERT ABBE,

Founder and patroness of the City History Club.

Griggs, Edward Howard. Human Equipment Its Use and Abuse. 16mo, pp. 73. New York: B. W. Huebsch. 50 cents net.

Harris, Joel Chandler. The Shadow Between His Shoulder-Blades. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 132. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Havell, H. L. Stories from the Iliad. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 242. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. $1.50.

Henry, O. Options. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 323. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Hofmann, Josef. Piano Questions Answered. 12mo, pp. 183. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 75 cents net.

Hollister, Horace A. High School Administration. 12mo, pp. 379. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.50.

The author of this treatise is an expers on the subject treated, being the High-school Visitor for the University of Illinois. The work may properly be considered as a hand-book for the use of school inspectors, for it covers the entire ground of public education in the United States. Of course the whole discussion hinges upon the chapter "Program of Studies," which is the main feature in the education received at a high-school as a preparation for college and university life. But the writer has made the work inclusive of many more elements. In sixteen pages he condenses a survey of educational methods from the time of Pericles to the present day. He proceeds to treat of the American high-school, and of secondary schools, their grounds, buildings, and equipment. His remarks on coeducation are wise. While pointing out its advantages to women, he states, as to the intellectual and physical effects of this method, the conclusions of Julius Sachs:

"That the throwing together of boys and girls in the high-school tends to weaken the efforts of the boys on account of the necessary adjustments in the work of a given subject in order to adapt it to the interests and purposes of both girls and boys. . . . As another inevitable result, many girls are thus led to overtax their physical strength."

While stating both sides of the case, our writer does not give a decisive opinion, but declares that such a decision "must wait upon carefully observed experimentation."

Houston, Edwin J. At School in the Cannibal Islands. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 412. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press. $1.25.

Howells, W. D. Seven English Cities. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 200. New York: Harper & Bros. $2 net.

Hunting, Henry Gardner. The Cave of the Bottomless Pool. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 300. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Irwin, Louise Godfrey. The Secret of Old Thunder-head. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 290. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Johnson, Euphemia. Devotional Aspiration. 16mo, pp. 172. London: Samuel Bagster & Sons.

Jones, Dora Duty. The Technique of Speech. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 330. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25 net.

Kelley, Frank Bergen (Compiler). Historical Guide to the City of New York. From original observations and contributions made by Members and Friends of the City History Club of New York. Edited by Reginald Pelham Bolton and Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 420. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

This collection of descriptive notes on places of historical interest within the limits of Greater New York, is based on a series of "leaflets," publication of which was begun by the City History Club many years ago. Dr. Kelley himself compiled several of these leaflets, others being produced under his supervision by competent hands. The matter has now been brought together in one volume, arranged by sections of the city, beginning at the Battery and going northward and into the Bronx and eastward to Brooklyn and Queens. Dr. Hall and Mr. Bolton, who have edited the work, are well-known authorities on the local history of Manhattan Island. Dr. Hall is secretary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and Mr. Bolton is one of the trustees of that society. Other members of the same society have cooperated in the preparation of the work, and by the society it has been officially indorsed.

One can not too much respect the conscientious nature of the work which has gone into this compilation. Few things in compilation are more difficult than a task like this. In New York records and buildings, especially of the earlier period, have so often disappeared, or become impossible of identification, that the most diligent and patient inquiries have been necessary

What % of Your Letters Get Results?

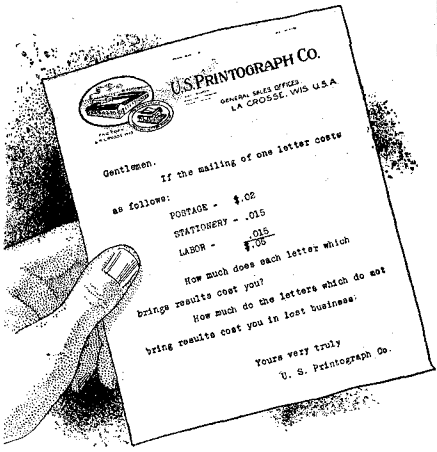

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Figure the postage, stationery, ink, carbon, spoiled copies, labor, etc., and you will find that the average cost of mailing one typewritten letter is approximately five cents. If you use a process machine for reproducing you *may* reduce the cost to three and one-half cents. That's $35 per thousand of circulation.

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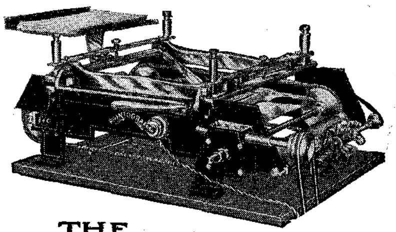
But suppose it's a poor "*imitation typewritten*" letter—one which shows on its face that it is only one of 10,000 just like it run off at a thousand or two an hour—then it loses that personal element for which you are paying $35.00 instead of $1.00 a thousand. Suppose that 5 per cent of them, or fifty out of every thousand such letters *should* bring results. Those fifty letters cost you just $.70 apiece, or at the rate of $750.00 per thousand. Rather costly, isn't it?



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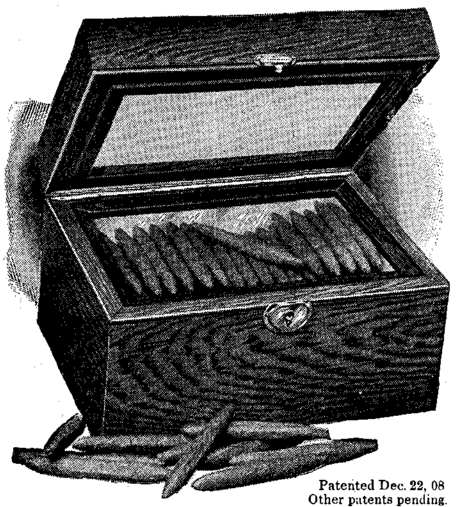

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Other patents pending.

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Sargent Perfecto
Exact Size

WHY not own a cigar store on a small scale yourself and keep the dealer's profit in your own pocket? Read our offer carefully—it shows you how.

Fifty SARGENT PERFECTOS
(Regular Price $3.50)
One SARGENT PATENT CIGAR CHEST
(Regular Price $3.50)
$3.50 FOR BOTH

We believe the Sargent Cigar is exactly the kind of cigar that will suit your taste. But because we cannot *prove* it to you in any other way, we make you the above trial offer.

We want you to *try* Sargent Cigars. If you do, you'll come back for more. That's the only reason we can afford to make such an introduction offer at our own risk.

Cigars by the box are much more economical than cigars purchased two or three at a time, provided you can find a brand that you will enjoy smoking, and have a satisfactory means of preserving them.

The Sargent Cigar Chest Free The Sargent Patent Cigar Chest is a perfect little cigar store in itself. It is made of oak, mission finish, glass-lined and sanitary. No pads or sponges to bother with, the moisture being supplied by a new process. With a Sargent Cigar Chest you never lose money on dried-out cigars. The Chest will be sent you with your first order and is yours even if you never buy another cigar of us.

Our "Money Back" Guarantee

If cigars and chest are not up to your expectations, send them back at our expense and we will refund your money *without question.*

Send us $3.50 and we will ship you 50 Sargent Perfectos and the Cigar Chest.

If you order 100 cigars, price $7.00, we will prepay express charges on cigars and chest, *anywhere in the United States.*

For $2 00 extra we will send a mahogany chest instead of oak; or for $3.00 extra, one of Circassian Walnut. Subsequent orders of cigars filled at $7.00 for 100, $3.50 for 50.

REFERENCES: *Pequonnock National Bank, First Bridgeport National Bank, or City National Bank, all of Bridgeport.*

SARGENT CIGAR CO.
564 Water St., Bridgeport, Conn
Larger Cigar Chests for Hotels, Clubs, etc. Send for catalog.

in securing definite information. The volume is profusely illustrated and has been provided with a full index to names and places.

The City History Club is now thirteen years old, having been founded by Mrs. Robert Abbe in 1896. Mrs. Abbe has been its devoted friend and liberal patroness ever since. She contributes to the present work a preface. During the past two years the usefulness of the club has been materially extended. Under Mrs. Abbe's presidency, new elements have been drawn into it, and through their cooperation the work has become in many ways more fruitful. Its influence among young people has been long notable. The field is a large one, and it is to be hoped that the work now thriving so well may be indefinitely prolonged.

Keppel, Frederick. Christmas in Art. The Nativity as Depicted by Artists of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 161. New York: Duffield & Co. $2.50 net.

Kingsley, Florence Morse. The Star of Love. Pp. 382. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Miss Kingsley will add materially to an already wide and favorable reputation by this latest novel. It depicts the life of Queen Esther in a series of strong, dramatic pictures that give the Bible story a new meaning and beauty. There is abundant evidence of exhaustive research and the author has made such good use of her material that familiarity with the main incidents of the story is not sufficient to detract from its interest.

Ahasuerus or Xerxes is painted in somewhat more favorable colors than those usually allotted to him—his love of justice, hatred of pretense, and response to genuine affection standing out in stronger relief than the well-known vices with which history has credited him. In an especially favorable light does the dread monarch appear in the guise of humble suitor for the favor of the Hebrew maiden. It is largely through her influence that he learns the unusual lesson that "every deed of wickedness partakes of the nature of the laws of the Medes and Persians, in that it can not be altered or undone, but ever goes on performing its dark work." Amid the coarseness and ostentation of the Persian court, the wonderful sweetness and purity of Esther, "the star of love," shine out in welcome relief. Numerous minor characters are introduced which, while given little or no mention in the Biblical account, had a hand in shaping the events of this period. Among them were Atossa, the wily mother of the king, Zarara, the wife of Haman, and the independent but beautiful daughter of Xerxes.

The novel is exquisitely bound and its rich illustrations in Oriental coloring are appropriate and pleasing.

Lancaster, F. Hewes. Marie of Arcady. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 343. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

Lea, Homer. The Valor of Ignorance. Frontispiece, maps. 12mo, pp. 343. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.80 net.

Lee-Hamilton, Eugene. Mimma Bella. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 65. New York: Duffield & Co.

IF YOUR DINNER DISTRESSES
half a teaspoon of *Horsford's Acid Phosphate* in half a glass of water brings quick relief—*makes digestion natural and easy.*

Lepelletier, Edmond. Paul Verlaine. His Life—His Work. Translated by E. M. Lang. Illustrated. New York: Duffield & Co.

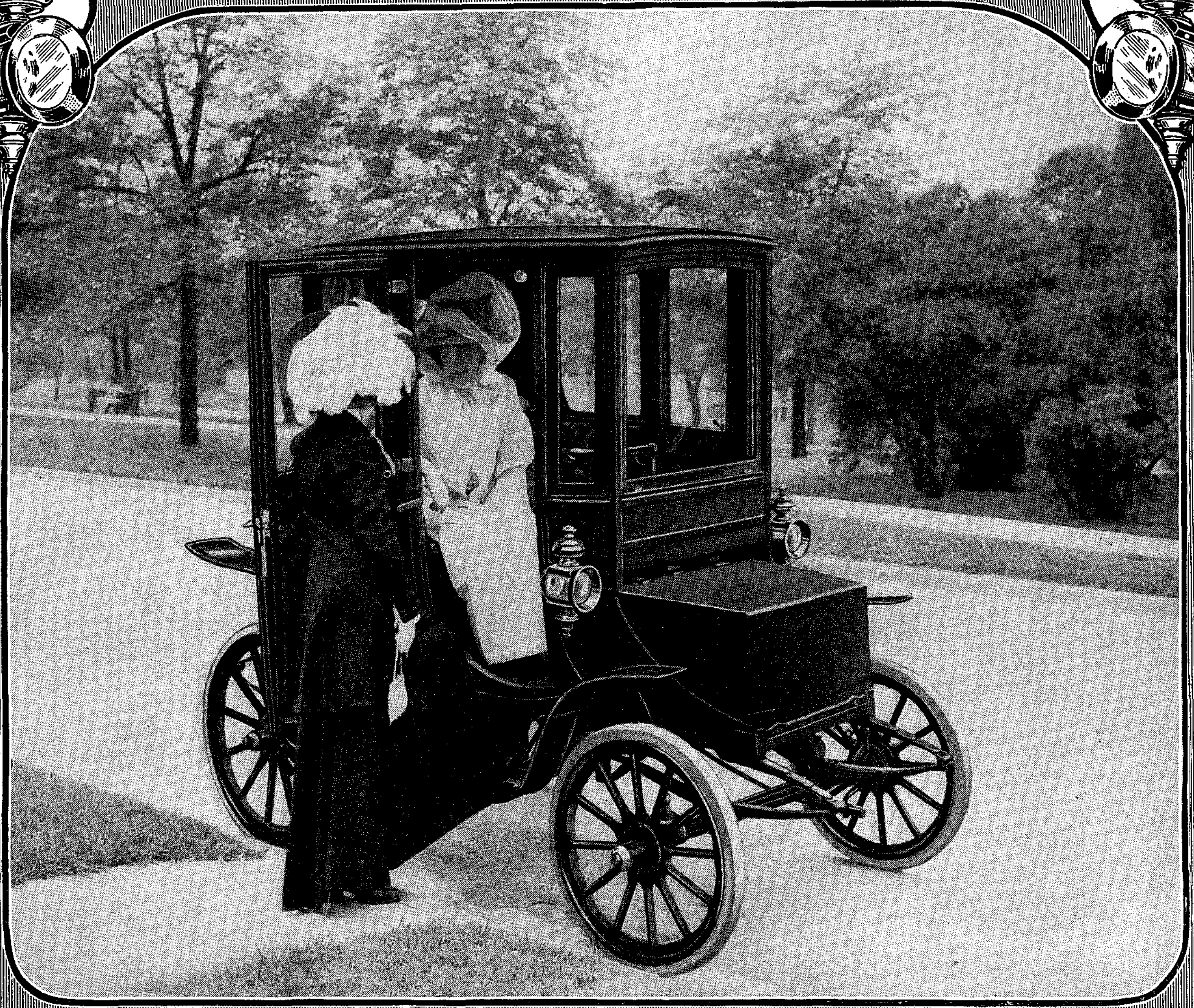
This book is the pious tribute of a friend of thirty-six years, and it aims especially to dispel the false lights of the legends that surround the name of Paul Verlaine. It is written in response to the injunction of the poet himself, who, when, in one of his several hospital sojourns, reflecting upon the ordinary ways of his life, committed his reputation, both personal and literary, to the keeping of Mr. Lepelletier. We are reminded by insistent assertions backed up by the most detailed of evidence that the Verlaine of tradition, that is, the Verlaine of his last few years, a dissolute Bohemian, with no home but a wine shop and no food but absinthe, was not the real man who has left an imperishable name in the annals of French poetry.

It is one of the curious ironies of life that his real nature should have abhorred this example in Villon, or others of his predecessors with whom his name has been most often associated. He came of a respectable bourgeois family, dignified by the possession of landed estates, and he looked forward to a life of commonplace routine in a government office, relieved by a devotion to poetry. Such a life he actually entered upon, but it was broken up by the wars of 1870, and from that time onward Paul Verlaine was unsettled both in place of residence and nature of occupation. Mr. Lepelletier does not disguise the fact that he was ever the victim of an appetite for drink and of a waywardness of temper that continually warred with the other side of his nature craving for stability. It often becomes a sordid struggle, more interesting and valuable, perhaps, to the student of morbid psychology than to the general reader; but it is well for the world at large to know the best that is to be said for him.

In the background of this picture of misdoing, fervid repentance, lapses into something that came near crime, weighed with prison terms, hospital sojourns, and arduous efforts at respectable employment, passes the melancholy figure of his mother. Her life was full of devotion to her only son, forgiveness for his shortcomings, and ready assistance from her not ample means. She waited for him at prison doors to be the first to greet and encourage him on his release. She changed her place of abode to suit the vagrant fancy of his capricious nature. She scarcely remitted any maternal duty until extreme age and questionable advice brought about something like rupture between them.

This book has other valuable features than the intimate study of an extremely complex character. It is a valuable contribution to the history of French poetry, particularly that phase of it which comprehends the movement known as "the Parnassians" and its merging into the "symbolist." Verlaine was a central figure in these and an influence in the enlargement of metrical variety. He showed, as Arthur Symons says, that French poetry could be written without rhetoric. It contains, moreover, some vivid pictures of French literary society of an earlier day

(*Continued on page 784*)



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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 782)

where many a figure now famous is pictured in their early years of struggle.

Letters from G. G. 16mo, pp. 223. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Mahaffy, John P. What have the Greeks Done for Modern Civilization? Lowell Lectures of 1908–1909. 8vo, pp. 263. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

We are sorry that Professor Mahaffy has come to this country with the common and popular European ideas of a great American university. In delivering the Lowell Lectures and naturally choosing a subject connected with Greek literature, he has evidently formed a very definite idea of the audience which was to greet and to listen to him. To read these lectures one would suppose, if we may read also between the lines, that the Professor considered Greek to be utterly forsworn at Cambridge. He therefore writes, or rather speaks, as if he were addressing merely an English-speaking audience to whom the accent of Greek poetry, the periods of Greek prose, and the subtilties of Greek philosophy were utterly unknown. He seems to feel himself somewhat in the position of Max Mueller introducing English audiences to Sanscrit literature, when Sanscrit was almost an unknown tongue in English universities. Mr. Mahaffy has no hesitation in speaking contemptuously of the "bread-and-butter" electives [which obtain in many universities. He reveals a suspicion that the literary training which a youth should obtain during the precious four or five years of his intellectual tutelage is incomplete unless he be brought to grapple with Greek as he grapples with an antagonist on the football field. This is natural enough in a scholar who felt himself compelled to inform his audience that there were many things which he knew about his subject, but did not tell them, a polite way of intimating that pearls are not to be scattered indiscriminately, and are not calculated to appease appetites of less ethereal tastes. There is evidence of this attitude of the lecturer's mind in all he says. He can give his readers no idea of the style of Euripides except by quoting a familiar tag from Tennyson, and he quotes it in two places. Thucydides he heroically attempts to measure for his audience by comparing his style with that of an English novelist—George Meredith; and the later Greek orators be illustrates by citing Milton and Gladstone. He condescendingly recommends to Harvard University the best English translations of Sophocles, Aristophanes, etc., as if these masters were inaccessible to his hearers excepting through the medium of a "pony." Fancy his lecturing on Greek literature at Heidelberg, or Berlin, and giving such a "tip" to the scholars in these universities by pointing out the best German translation of Æschylus.

This prepossession of Professor Mahaffy has naturally hindered the free treatment of his subject and he seems to be lecturing to the intelligent workingmen in a mechanics' institute, or the "young ladies" of a fashionable boarding-school. The broad and deep handling of his theme is also somewhat hampered by the cut and dried academic divisions into which the lecturer divides his subject. Instead of taking abstract topics, which imply a generalization, he divides his matter up into lectures on poetry, prose, art, science, and higher thinking. It is impossible for Professor Mahaffy to write anything that is not informing, and these lecturer, thin and superficial as they must needs be as adapted to the audience the lectures considered he was to address, are interesting. But when we think of Max Mueller, with all his fads, his fancies, and some will say, his scientific errors, when we consider the imagery that illuminated his pages, and the felicity even of his conjectures, we turn from this work with a feeling of disappointment. But perhaps these lectures will serve a purpose which the trustees of the Lowell Lectures may have had in mind. They may make known to those who have chosen what Professor Mahaffy considers money bane "bread and butter," for their university pabulum, the fact that Greek is still a vital force in literature and education, that Thucydides is, as Pitt styled it, "the statesman's hand-book," and that the very minutiæ of Greek scholarship are not unworthy of a few years' study in that to master these is to gain a key which unlocks an intellectual treasure-house whose gold has been current coin among the elect through every age of the world up to the present time. It is on this account that we feel grateful to this eminent Grecian for his visit to the West and the fruit of his erudition which he has left behind him.

Mansion, J. E. [General Editor]. Corwell's Shorter French Texts. 13 vols. "L'Évasion," by Dumas; "Choix de Poésies Faciles"; "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," by Molière; "Poèmes Napoléoniens"; "Le Trésor du Vieux Seigneur," by Erckmann-Chatrian; "Contes à ma Sœur," by Moreau; "Le Médecin Malgré Lui," by Molière; "L'Avocat Patelin"; "Choix de Contes Populaires," by Sebillot; "L'Avare," by Molière; "Les Jumeaux de L'Hôtel Corneille," by About; "Michel Perrin," by de Bawr; "Recits tirés des Impressions de Voyage D'Alexandre Dumas." 16mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

Marriott, Crittenden. The Isle of Dead Ships. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 265. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25.

Marshall, W. V. A Curb to Predatory Wealth. 12mo, pp. 135. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

Matthews, Franklin. Back to Hampton Roads. Cruise of the U. S. *Atlantic Fleet from San Francisco* to Hampton Roads, July 7, 1908—February 22, 1909. Supplementary to "With the Battle Fleet." Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 292. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.50.

McCook, Henry C. Ant Communities and How they are Governed. A Study in Natural Civics. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Harper & Bros. $2 net.

McElroy, John. The Struggle for Missouri. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 342. Washington: National Tribune Co. $2.

McFarlane, Arthur E. Redney McGaw. A Story of the Big Show and the Cheerful Spirit. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 268. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

McMurry, Charles A. Special Method in Reading in the Grades. Including the Oral Treatment of Stories and the Reading of Classics. 12mo, pp. 351. New York: Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Meredith, George. Last Poems. 12mo, pp. 64 New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Morse, Anson Ely. The Federalist Party in Massachusetts to the Year 1800. 8vo, pp. 231. Princeton: University Library.

Murray, J. Lovell. The Apologetic of Modern Missions. Eight Outline Studies. 16mo, pp. 80. New York: Student Volunteer Movement. 15 cents.

Musselman, H. T. The Baptist Teacher-Training Manual. Introductory Book. (First Standard Course.) 12mo, pp. 320. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press. 30 cents net.

Newman, Carrie S. Kindergarten in the Home. A Book for Parents and for all Interested in Child-Training. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 259. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

(Continued on page 786)

The simple reason why the

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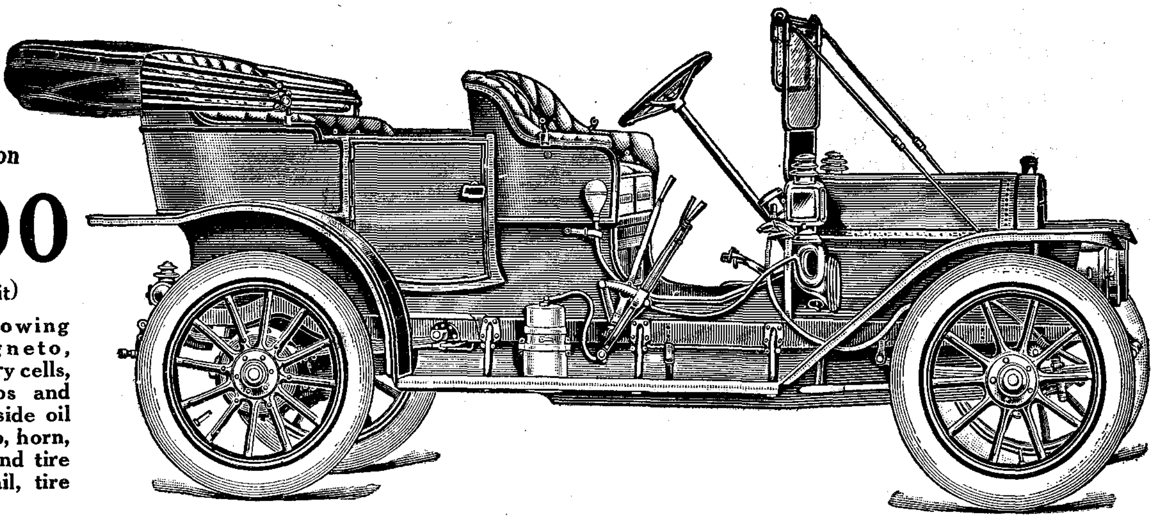

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Price, complete, $2650

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 784*)

Peixotto, Ernest. Through the French Provinces. Illustrations by the author. New York Charles Scribner's Sons. 1909.

Were not this record of travel reenforced by very charming sketches it would be more or less unimportant. Mr. Peixotto traverses, for the most part, a well-known country about which numberless books have been written. His point of view is personal, perhaps the only resort of a writer of travel sketches with so many predecessors. Yet with such "personal" writers as Henry James and Vernon Lee as predecessors, the writer who adopts that point of view has to make very sure that his emotional reactions in the face of familiar scenes are matter for interesting reading. In one sense Mr. Peixotto is among the pioneers. He travels by motor-boat or motor-car for the most part, and of course we shall get that way only touch-and-go impressions, with much time given to the record of encounters for purely material comforts. One does not find the record of good or bad dinners or lunches, comfortable or uncomfortable beds, endlessly diverting. When, for example, one sees what a motor-boat journey on the Oise can bring to a traveler in comparison with a canoe trip with Stevenson, one votes probably against the latest inventions for locomotion.

This is not to say, however, that the present book is devoid of interest. The writer also visits sections of France not seen by every tourist, it is true: some unfamiliar chateaux about Fontainebleau, the country of the Touraine cliff-dwellers, the land of the old troubadours. The style is fluent; but the drawings are a sufficient justification. Here Mr. Peixotto is individual and charming, and his book will be valued for these graphic representations of a land of romance.

Priest, George Madison. A Brief History of German Literature. Based on Gotthold Klee's "Grundzuge der deutsehen Literaturgeschichte. 12mo," pp. 366. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Riis, Jacob A. The Old Town. Pp. 269. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

Mr. Riis' story concerning his birth-place will make its most direct appeal to Danish readers. Those portions pertaining to the royal house of Denmark and primitive customs and traditions will interest a wider circle. From New York slum conditions and their betterment (which have thus far engaged the author's attention) it is a far cry to sleepy, medieval Ribe across the sea. Slow, plodding conservative—it is thus Mr. Riis characterizes the old town, whose philosophy, he says, has made it content, but neither rich, nor powerful, nor great. Despite the fact that the town symbol, an iron hand, was a fitting sign of its hard justice, harsher memories are softened by the mellow haze of forty years. Boyish sports and escapades, fairs and festivals, Christmas customs and traditions are among these early reminiscences. A loving tribute is paid the family doctor, the good dean of the Domkirke, and other local characters. In a somewhat sad strain is the chapter entitled "Our Beautiful Summer," describing the return to the old country of Mr. Riis and "Elisabeth," who figures so prominently in "The

Making of an American Citizen." The book closes with an intimate picture of the present sovereign of Denmark. Curious Old World places and people form novel and attractive illustrations.

Rives, Amelie. Trix and Over-the-Moon. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 164. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.

Robinson, R. H. M. Naval Construction. Prepared for the use of the Midshipmen of the U. S. Naval Academy. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 376. Annapolis, Md.: United States Naval Institute.

Roe, Frances M. A. Army Letters from an Officer's Wife. Pp. 387. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

Camp life from the point of view of an army officer is a not unusual theme; the same experiences as seen through the eyes of the officer's wife are not so often recorded. It is the feminine quality of the present book that forms its principal attraction. That the rôle of officer's wife is not one of unalloyed pleasure is abundantly proven by this story of frequent danger and disaster.

These letters were written from various military posts in Colorado, Indian Territory, Montana, and other Western points during the years 1871-88. Garrison dances, buffalo hunts, horse thieving, and the entertainment of Indian chiefs all enter into the narrative. The incidents related are mostly of purely personal interest, for these seventeen years constituted a fairly peaceable period.

Mrs. Roe vouches for the truth of her experiences and, indeed, they are sufficiently stirring to obviate the necessity of drawing on the imagination. The story is told in simple, direct language with no attempt at literary finish.

Rogers, Julia Ellen. Trees Every Child Should Know. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 263. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20 net.

Rolt-Wheeler, Francis. The Boy with the U. S. Survey. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 381. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

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Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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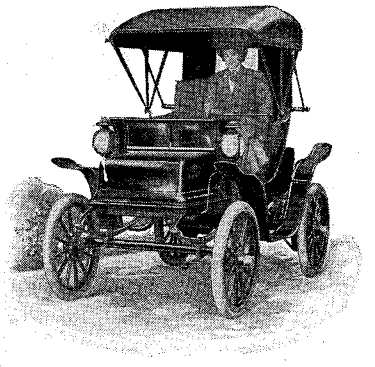

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The exteriors are like the finest pianos.

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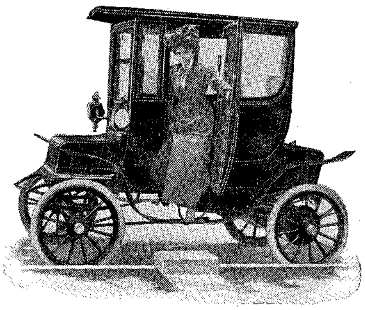
There is nothing startling about this car—nothing that smacks of sensation.

Our mechanical features are practical—many are exclusive with us.

We use a unique control. You cannot start the car until the control is first in the neutral position—it can never start accidently.

Yet all power can be shut off instantly in any position.



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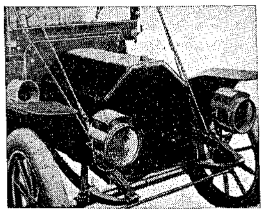

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The Editorial Department Motor Trips and Motor Cars is printed in the second issue of each month

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THE PERFECTION WRENCH Most Useful Tool Made

It is ALL STEEL—capable of instantaneous adjustment, holds like a vise, has positive grip, never slips or mars, and is ALWAYS ready to use.

Indispensable to automobilists, mechanics and artisans. Unquestionably the handiest tool around factory, workshop or house. Can be used as tool-holder, vise, clamp, pliers, pipe or monkey wrench INSTANTLY, without change of parts.

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Sage, Edmund. Masters of the City. A Novel of To-day. 12mo, pp. 127. Philadelphia: Madoc Publishing Co.

Sale, Edith Tunis. Manors of Virginia in Colonial Times. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 309. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $5 net.

Schwartz, Julia Augusta. Wonderful Little Lives. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 251. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Scott, Temple. The Pleasure of Reading the Bible. 16mo, pp. 47. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. 50 cents.

Seebach, Margaret R. That Man Donaleitis—A Story of the Coal Regions. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 451. Philadelphia: Lutheran Publishing Society. $1.25.

Shelley, Henry C. Inns and Taverns of Old London. Setting forth the historical and literary associations of those ancient hostelries, together with an account of the most notable coffee houses, clubs and pleasure gardens of the British metropolis. Illustrated. Small quarto, pp. 366. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Mr. Shelley's recent volume, entitled "Untrodden English Ways," disclosed in him an agreeable faculty for writing popular books of travel. He knows how to make well-worn paths newly interesting. His present volume takes the reader to many quaint and interesting places. Some of these will prove to be already known to readers, provided they have been in London; others when read of here seem likely to attract their footsteps when next they go. The illustrations are interesting and frequently are unfamiliar. The work is a notable addition to the series of popular travel books issued in late years in uniform style by the same publishers.

Shumway, Daniel Bussier. The Nibelungenlied. Translated from the Middle High German. With an Introductory sketch and notes. 12mo, pp. 339. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.

Smith, David Eugene. The Teaching of Arithmetic. 8vo, pp. 120. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University.

Squibb's Materia Medica. 1908 Price-List. A Complete Alphabetical List of the Squibb products, embracing the articles in the U. S. Pharmacopœia (VIII. Revision) and the National Formulary. Together with the non-official Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Tablets and Newer Remedies in general use. Setting forth their origin; Latin and English titles; Synonyms; Physical and Chemical Characteristics; Incompatibilities; Antidotes; Therapeutic Indications; Doses, etc. 12mo, pp. 418. New York: E. R. Squibb & Sons.

Stephens, Kate. Stories from Old Chronicles. 12mo, pp. 639. Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.50.

The teaching of history to children is much facilitated if they be induced to take up the study themselves through the medium of tales, stories, and anecdotes. Early history was simply a tissue of tales and anecdotes, such as we find in Herodotus and the Sagas, and very largely in the Bible. The present collection of stories from Froissart and the English chronicles is just the work to place in a young pupil's hands as he or she steps from the area of American history into the period of European medievalism, with its elements of romance, its incidents of primitive virtue, valor, and daring.

Stratemeyer, Edward. The Football Boys of Lakeport, or, More Goals than One. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 324. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

Sullivan, John J. American Business Law with Legal Forms. 12mo, pp. 433. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

Thompson, Adele E. American Patty. A Story of 1812. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 306. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

Tittle, Walter. My Country! An Illustrated and Illuminated version of the American National Anthem. New York: Tandy-Thomas Co.

Tomlinson, Everett T. Ward Hill—the Teacher. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 303. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press. $1.25.

Tomlinson, Everett T. For the Stars and Stripes. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 415. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Troward, T. The Dore Lectures. Paper cover, 12mo, pp. 109. New York: Roger Bros.

Twain, Mark. Extract from Captain Stormfield's Visit to Heaven. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 120. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.

Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Schuyler. History of the City of New York in the Seventeenth Century. 2 volumes. Volume I—New Amsterdam; Volume II—New York under the Stuarts. Maps. 8vo, pp. xxviii–533, xii–640. New York: Macmillan Co.

Histories of the city of New York there have been in some numbers. Earliest of these, in what we may call modern times, was Mrs. Booth's, which, in spite of its defects, long did service as a kind of standard book on the subject. Then came Mrs. Lamb's notable undertaking, which enjoyed a somewhat uninterrupted career for many years, deficient tho it was of all scientific methods in treatment. In those years we had also a volume from Theodore Roosevelt, much smaller in compass than the two others, being in fact hardly more than a sketch; but this was intended to fit in with a series of small books dealing with great cities.

There has long been room for a work on this theme, which should combine literary qualities with intelligent research, scientific methods, and constructive power. In Mrs. Van Rensselaer's book, it is not too much to say that all these qualities are met. The two volumes do not complete the work which she has planned. They deal only with the seventeenth century. Later volumes will carry forward the story—just how far perhaps can not now be definitely

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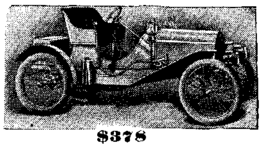

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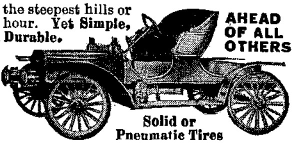

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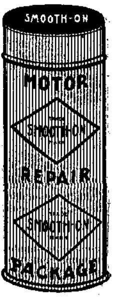


stated. We shall then have a history of the city at once adequate and readable.

Readers somewhat familiar already with the early history of the city will be imprest by the remarkable thoroughness with which Mrs. Van Rensselaer has made researches. Long years of serious toil could alone have supplied her with results of such extent and value. It has been reported privately for some years that she was once heard to say to a friend, who had inquired about her book, "God and I alone know how good it will be." Now that the extent of this acquaintance with the value of her book has been extended to the public, every one who reads it must see how good the work is.

Perhaps the most notable feature of it is the clearness with which Mrs. Van Rensselaer shows that the American Revolution did not begin on the village green at Lexington, but that it had been going on almost from the beginning of the settlement of the country. The Revolution was not properly an event at all, but merely a culminating-point in a long and slow process of evolution working toward an end which, in no circumstances, could in the end have been fundamentally different from the one that came.

Venable, Emerson. Poets of Ohio. Selections representing the Poetical Work of Ohio Authors from the Pioneer Period to the Present Day, with Biographical Sketches and Notes. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 356. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Co. $1.50 net.

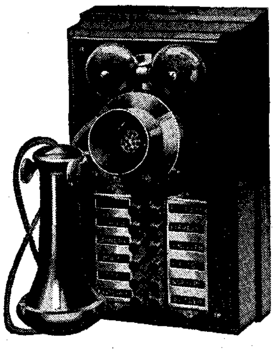
Warneck, Joh. The Living Christ and Dying Heathenism. The Experiences of a Missionary in Animistic Heathendom. 12mo, pp. 312. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.75 net.

Warner, Frances Larimer. Our Invisible Supply: How to Obtain. Part II. Being an Advanced Series of Instructions detailing Methods and giving Examples of Demonstration of Health, Wealth, and Harmony. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 201. New York: Roger Bros. $1 net.

Washburn, George. Fifty Years in Constantinople, and Recollections of Robert College. 8vo, pp. 317. Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.

This is practically the history of a college, and college histories are not very interesting, as a rule, excepting to those locally or educationally connected with them. The history of Robert College, however, is fascinating as a romance. He must have had a bold spirit who conceived the idea of building a temple of learning, quiet thought, and intellectual contemplation in Europe's most stormy center, where the intrigues of Russian, French, and English diplomatists were struggling with the forces of autocracy and religious fanaticism, where Christians were being massacred by the thousands in the streets of Constantinople, and the villages of Bulgaria or Armenia, and where a Sultan the most inscrutable and the most brilliant in statesmanship was holding his own when all the diplomacy of Europe was arrayed against him. Robert College is a monument not only to that Christopher R. Robert who founded it, but to the patient effort, enthusiasm, and tact of those who propounded the idea and helped the New York merchant to carry it out.

Mr. Christopher Rheinlander Robert, who founded the college at Constantinople, was a New York merchant descended from a French Huguenot family of Rochelle, France. While Mr. Robert was much interested in the Christian missions, being treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society, he was the first man of means



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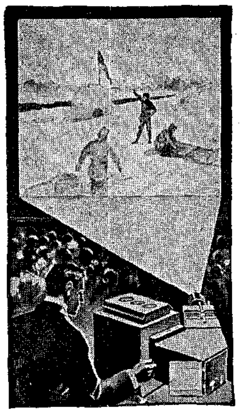

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in America to see the necessity for a new departure in Turkey, where religious missionary work was being actively prosecuted. He saw what a Christian college, undenominational, open to any student whatever his creed or nationality, might do in that city which has been called the key of the East. To further this end this rich man made many sacrifices of his fortune, and in 1864 a board was constituted and incorporated, under the name of "The Trustees of Robert College of Constantinople," and the college was included with other State institutions in the University of the State of New York. The college was first opened in a building belonging to the mission at Bebec on the Bosporus in 1863, with only four students. A larger and more imposing building was raised under the direction of the President Dr. Cyrus Hamlin at Hessas, on a lovely site overlooking the Bosporus, and into this stately house of learning the president, his family, and students moved, May 17, 1871. The college has proved a great success; beginning with four students, the number registered last year was 373. The nationalities represented in the present students include Armenians, Bulgarians, Greeks, etc. The instructors number twenty-one, including the faculty of fourteen professors. Besides these there are fourteen teachers or tutors.

Dr. Washburn introduces this record of a great American college in the Orient with a condensed account of political events in Turkey from the close of the Crimean War to the rise of the Young Turks, and the inauguration of Constitutionalism at Constantinople. This résumé is lucid and complete, and as we read between the lines we see how Moslem has been gradually drawn toward Occidental ideas and usages and how the creation of Robert College was in a large measure the thin end of a wedge which has rent asunder the wall of Oriental autocracy and let in that broad stream of Western culture, morals, and political standards which revolutionized an empire sixteen centuries old.

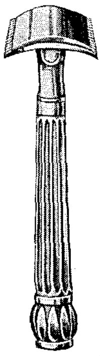
The portraits and views of the college and the index render complete a most interesting volume.

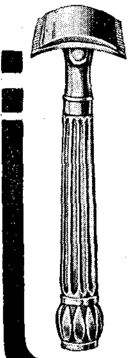
Way, L. N. The Call of the Heart. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 332. New York: G. W. Dillingham.

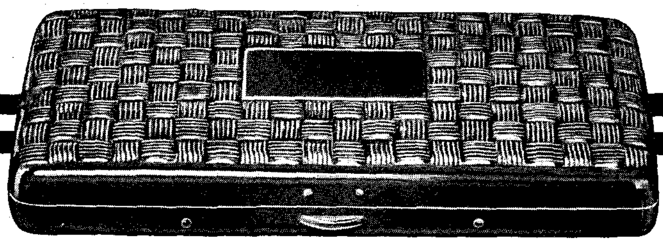
Wells, Carolyn. The Clue. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 341. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas. Susanna and Sue. Pp. 225. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

This quaint story of Shaker life is both novel and readable. It is written in Mrs.







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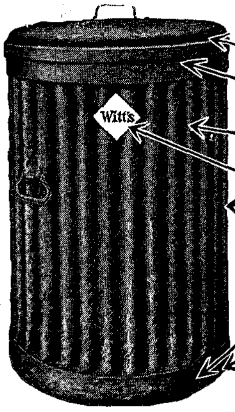

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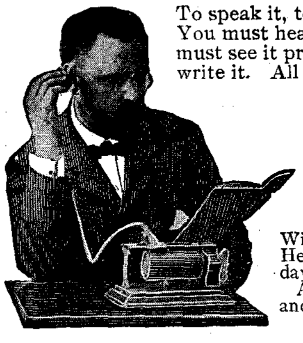

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Wiggin's happy vein and invested with the charm that characterizes all her work.

The picture of the placid Shaker community—its frugal industries, peculiar religious beliefs, and freedom from the wiles of the flesh—appeals to the reader's imagination from the start. The personality of Mother Ann's followers is skilfully drawn, including Sister Tabitha, the saintly Eldress Abby, Brother Ansel with his superior masculine contempt for everything pertaining to womankind, and the good Elder Gray, who, after a stirring life, is still able to call the Shaker existence "a splendid adventure in ethics."

Into this haven of rest come Susanna and her little daughter Sue. The former, after a disappointing marital experience, is in search of a spot where there is neither marriage nor giving in marriage. Repeated attempts to make a convert of her are, however, unsuccessful, and rather than renounce her worldly obligations, she chooses the wiser alternative of faithfully fulfilling them. Little Sue with her quaint attempts to become a genuine Shakeress is irresistible, but poor deserted Jack who was left behind with his father claims a greater degree of sympathy. Incidental to the main story but forming one of the most interesting chapters of the book is the pretty idyl of Hetty and Nathan, whose new-found love spoke with a more imperative call than the Shaker traditions in which they were reared.

The novel has an elaborate binding, decorated pages, and illustrations by Alice Barber Stephens and N. C. Wyeth.

Wilde, Oscar. De Profundis. Edited with prefatory note by Robert Ross. Second edition with additional matter. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1909.

The "additional matter" of this new edition comprizes four letters written by Wilde to the editor from Reading prison, two letters to *The Daily Chronicle* on prison life, and other matter excised from the original Wilde manuscript. It appears that Mr. Ross is responsible for the title "De Profundis" attached to these prison reflections upon the author's career. The new matter is only such as a careful executor would withhold until the public press had demonstrated its attitude toward Wilde's literary reputation. Now that his work seems to be unprejudiced by the facts of his later career, it was doubtless judged time to give more. But the frequent use of dotted lines points to the possibility that the entire work is even yet unpublished.

The two letters to *The Daily Chronicle* appeared in that newspaper in 1897. They are full of a large humanity such as characterized Stevenson's letter on Father Damien. The reforms in prison discipline which they advocate ought to have been heeded long ago by the British home Government. Whether they are or not is a matter that must be told in the history of our slowly changing ideas about the punitive measures to be applied to erring man. It is well that Wilde's career should have these intensely pitiful and human documents to its credit.

Wood, Summer Gilbert. The Taverns and Turnpikes of Blandford 1733-1833. Illustrated. *12mo,* pp. 329. Blandford, Mass.: S. G. Wood. $2.

CURRENT POETRY

Like other tourists, Dr. Henry Van Dyke has returned from abroad with his senses quickened to the beauties of his native land. The following poem that we quote from *Scribner's* is simple and clear in its beauty, and is quite free from that artificiality which sometimes accompanies the perfect finish of this author's work.

The Ancestral Dwellings

By Henry van Dyke

Dear to my heart are the ancestral dwellings of America,
Dearer than if they were haunted by ghosts of old-world splendor;
These are the homes that were built by the brave beginners of a nation,
They are simple enough to be great, and full of a friendly dignity.

I love the old white farmhouses nestled in New England valleys,
Ample and long and low, with elm-trees bending above them:
Borders of box in the yard, and lilacs, and old-fashioned flowers,
A fanlight over the door, and little square panes in the windows,
The wood-shed piled with maple and birch and hickory ready for winter,
The gambrel-roof with its garret crowded with household relics—
All the tokens of prudent thrift and the spirit of self-reliance.

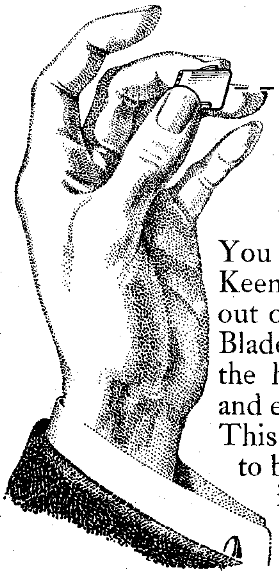
I love the look of the shingled houses that front the ocean;
Their backs are bowed, and their lichened sides are weather-beaten;
Soft in their color as gray pearls, they are full of patience and courage;
They seem to grow out of the rocks, there is something indomitable about them:
Facing the briny wind, in a lonely land they stand undaunted,
While the thin blue line of smoke from the square-built chimney rises,
Telling of shelter for man, with room for a hearth and a cradle.

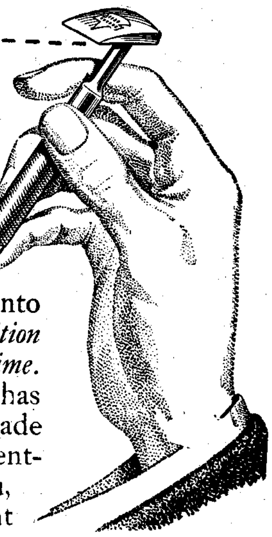
I love the stately Southern mansions with their tall white columns;
They look through avenues of trees, over fields where the cotton is growing;
I can see the flutter of white frocks along their shady porches,
Music and laughter float from the windows, the yards are full of hounds and horses;
They have all ridden away, yet the houses have not forgotten;
They are proud of their name and place, but their doors are always open,
For the thing they remember best is the pride of their ancient hospitality.

In the towns, I love the discreet and tranquil Quaker dwellings
With their demure brick faces and immaculate white-stone doorsteps;
And the gabled houses of the Dutch, with their high stoops and iron railings
(I can see their little brass knobs shining in the morning sunlight);
And the sober, reserved homes of the descendants of the Puritans,
Facing the street with swell-fronts and pointed dormer-windows;
And the triple-galleried, many-pillared mansions of Charleston,
Standing sideways in their gardens full of roses and magnolias.

Yes, they are all dear to my heart, and in my eyes they are beautiful;
For under their roofs were nourished the thoughts that have made the nation,
The glory and strength of America come from her ancestral dwellings.

Nothing to Unscrew
Or Screw Up
Or Press Down Or Turn Over





Simply Slip
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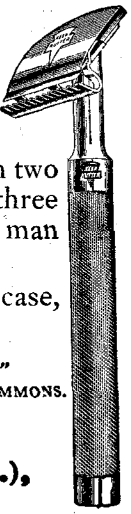
Into the Head

You can't get the blade of a Keen Kutter Safety Razor out of adjustment *if you try.* Blade and guard together slip into the head in exactly the *right position* and exactly the *same position every time.* This is impossible where a razor has to be adjusted each time a new blade is inserted. All the experimenting has been done for you, and the perfect adjustment *fixed permanently*, in the

KEEN KUTTER
Safety Razor

E. C. SIMMONS KEEN KUTTER TRADE ST. LOUIS U.S.A. MARK



It's always in shaving trim. It has the proper angle to lie up against the face, flat, and give the true sliding stroke. No handles to take off or put on. Ready in two or three seconds and shaved in two or three minutes. That's the experience of every man who uses a Keen Kutter Safety Razor.

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For 3 Cents a Week

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Costs only three cents a week to run it. Repairs and adjustments never necessary. Anyone can operate it. Lasts a lifetime.

Special attachments for cleaning curtains and pictures on the wall, blowing fresh air into pillows and mattresses, drying hair. An extra brush for polishing hardwood floors is a great labor saver.

Here is a sensible Christmas present—one that will be appreciated by any woman who enjoys a clean, well-kept home. Bear this in mind when making up your list.

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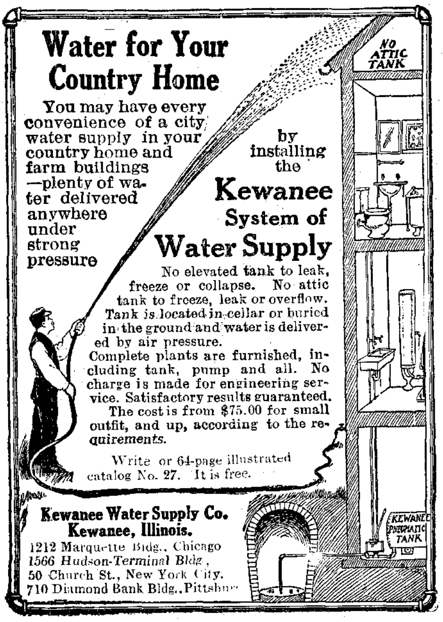
Free Booklet, "Sweeping by Electricity." (6)

HOOVER SUCTION SWEEPER CO.
Dept. 37 **NEW BERLIN, OHIO**



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1566 Hudson-Terminal Bldg.,
50 Church St., New York City.
710 Diamond Bank Bldg., Pittsburg

Here is a delightful "conceit," as the Elizabethans might term it, that appears in *The Outlook*. In its spirit of play the poem resembles the charming verse that Robert Louis Stevenson wrote for children.

Fairy Gold

By Priscilla Leonard

The footsteps of the summer fade
Far through the meadow and the glade,
And Autumn, laughing, brown and gay,
Comes dancing down the woodland way,
Her russet wand she waves, and, lo!
Forest and field and thicket glow
With treasures wondrous and untold,
A flooding tide of fairy gold.

Ah! foolish Winter—fast he flies
To clutch, with miser's hand, the prize;
Vainly he strips the branches bare—
The magic treasures fade in air,
His eager, shivering fingers hold;
No remnant of the fairy gold.
And, crouching sullenly, he grieves
O'er worthless heaps of withered leaves.

It is pleasant to find a natural, unaffected poem among the many tortuous attempts at originality that often vex our magazines. And when we do find such a poem, we are glad to quote it, even tho it may have little else than its simplicity to commend itself to our notice. The following poem, that appears in *Munsey's Magazine*, is free from the taint of artificiality.

The Evening Star

By Clarence Urmy

Whene'er I see the evening star
My thoughts fly far away to you—
Thank God, there is no ban or bar
To what a loving thought may do,
Tho hands and lips must oft forego
The dear delights that lure them so!

Whene'er the evening star appears
Before my raptured sight,
A veil falls from mine eyes and ears,
I see and hear aright;
Thank God for memory that brings
Close to the heart the dearest things!

The evening star—I can not tell
Wherein its magic lies;
Thank God, it nightly deigns to dwell
Within these lonesome skies;
And ever may the fair star be
A mizpah-light for you and me!

A small and very attractively bound volume of Frederick Houk Law's poems has come from the press of Putnam's. These verses have an atmosphere of delicate, high-bred melancholy—an atmosphere that seems to be the product of a sensitive spirit which has borne too heavy a burden of suffering and has become touched with self-pity and tinged with a morbid subjectivity. The book is addrest "Ad Miriam," and is composed of a sequence of one hundred poems, of which the following is LXI.:

Ad Miriam

By Frederick Houk Law

I think she stood beside us while we wept,
And wished that she might dry our tears away;
I think she wondered how her body slept;
I think she stood and heard us moan and pray.

I think her arms were clasped about us there,
I think she knew at last and understood,
And joined with us in humble, simple prayer,
And knew full more than we that God is good.

I think this true: but how it all could be
I do not know nor do I need to know:
Yet in the best and wisest books, I see
The best and wisest men have thought it so.

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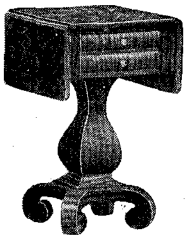
is especially appropriate for **CHRISTMAS GIFTS** and particularly acceptable to those of discriminating taste. The following are a few designs taken from our catalog showing over 1,000 pieces of high-grade furniture. **Order now and we** will hold for Christmas delivery.



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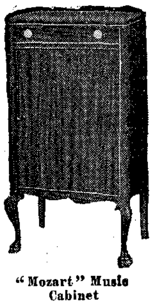

"Mozart" Music Cabinet

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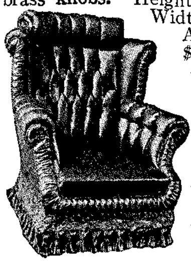

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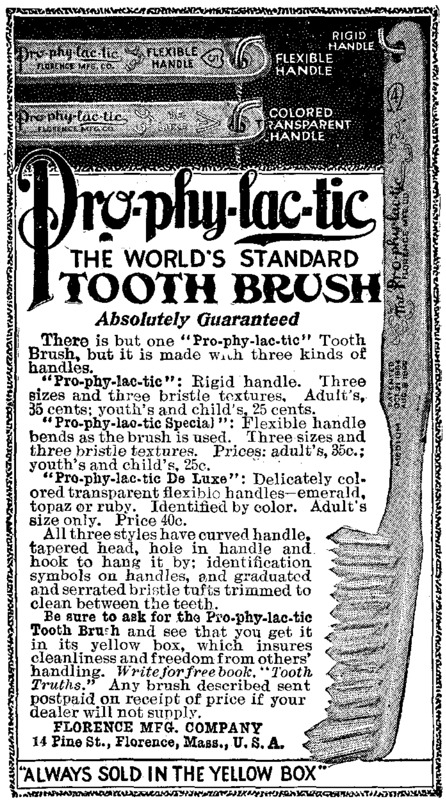

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All three styles have curved handle, tapered head, hole in handle and hook to hang it by; identification symbols on handles, and graduated and serrated bristle tufts trimmed to clean between the teeth.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE POET AS PENMAN

It would seem that Joaquin Miller, the "poet of the Sierra" writes a hand that would vie in illegibility with the famous chirography of Horace Greeley. The secretary of a San Francisco club is responsible for the following story, which we find in the columns of the San Francisco *Call:*

> It seems that the club desired to have the poet address the organization at an annual affair at which an elaborate program had been prepared. The secretary addrest a letter to Joaquin telling him of the purpose of the jinks and requesting his cooperation. He was scheduled for a recitation.
>
> In due time, there came an answer from the poet. It was in his own hand and covered four pages. In vain the secretary pored over the manuscript. He turned it over to the president, the board of directors, and the members in turn, but all failed to decipher the scrawls. The question before the club was. "Has Miller accepted or has he declined?"
>
> The secretary finally took the matter into his own hands and addrest the following note to Miller:
>
> "My dear Mr. Miller: Your letter received, but I have been unable to determine whether you have accepted or declined our invitation. If you will be present on the date mentioned, will you kindly make a cross on the bottom of this letter? If it will be impossible for you to appear, will you kindly draw a circle?"
>
> In due time the letter came back, but the secretary could not decide whether it was a cross or a circle.

THE LAST EXPLOIT OF JACK STERRY

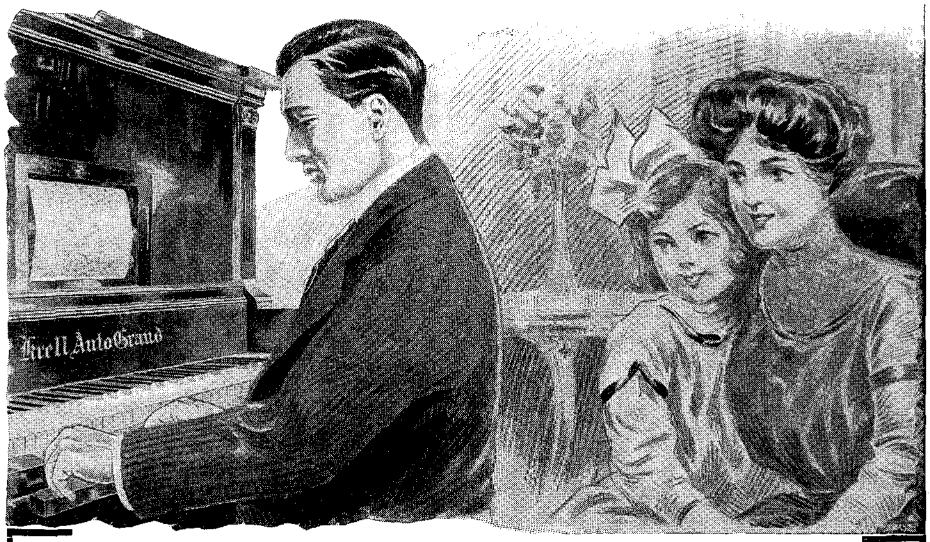
Just before the second battle of Manassas, at a critical point in the campaign, a Federal spy, Jack Sterry, nearly brought disaster to the Confederate Army by posing as a courier bearing orders from "Stonewall" Jackson to General Hood. The story of this piece of superb coolness and daring is told in a recent pamphlet by Col. John Cussons of Glen Allen, Virginia, who was commander of scouts under General Hood. His narrative is corroborated in every detail by Dr. B. F. Ward of Winona, Miss., who was serving in General Hood's division at the time and who outlines the situation as follows in an article in the Jackson *Issue:*

> General Lee had sent Jackson, by a detour of more than sixty miles, to the rear of Pope's army. Jackson seized Manassas Junction, destroyed all of Pope's supplies, and was practically between him and Washington City before Pope was aware of his presence. Jackson was furiously assailed by Pope and McDowell and was fighting desperately to hold his ground until he could be reinforced by Longstreet, who was rushing to his rescue.
>
> Jackson's situation was desperate in the extreme. Pope was between him and Richmond and he was between Pope and Washington. The long lines of the Federal Army were closing in around his little command that had marched and fought till it was fainting from exhaustion, and Longstreet still far away.

On the morning of August 28, 1862, Hood's division, leading Longstreet's corps, with General Hood riding at the head of the column attended by his staff and Colonel Cussons, approached a fork in the road near the village of White Plains, "within fifteen miles of Jackson." Says Dr. Ward:

> Thoroughfare Gap, the only available pass through the mountain, was seven miles ahead of us, and McDowell on the other side was rushing to seize it before Hood could arrive. The situation was desperate. If McDowell could seize and hold the pass, Longstreet would be cut off, Jackson would be crusht, and the whole tide of war would be changed.

Here Hood encountered a handsome, well-mounted cavalryman in Confederate uniform "who saluted



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It brings out the melody in strong relief **without subordinating the accompaniment,** and accents perfectly, no matter if the whole keyboard apparently is used as an accompaniment, and the accented notes or chords **always** come in their **proper place** with rare infallibility, revealing the true **Soul Thought** and the **mood** of the **composer.**

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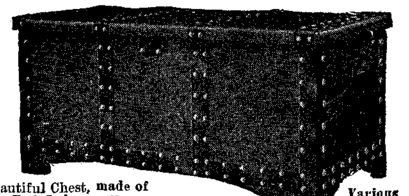

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and announced himself as a courier from Jackson, and informed Hood that McDowell had possession of the Gap, and that Jackson directed him to take the left hand and endeavor to join him by way of Gum Springs." Upon being questioned this guide told of having received his instructions from Jackson personally, and gave so much detailed information regarding the opposing forces that General Hood asked him rather sharply how he had learned all this. Taking up Colonel Cussons' narrative at this point:

"Absorbed them from the atmosphere, I suppose," answered the guide rather languidly. Then, correcting himself with swift utterance, he continued: "I beg pardon, General Hood; no offense. I meant to say that a courier absorbs details of this sort from the atmosphere of headquarters—the atmosphere of conjecture and apprehension—the atmosphere so rife with the counsel of chaplains and the strategy of medical men, and the theories of quartermaster's clerks. Why, General, the very air is vocal with the evening's doings! What with captured dispatches, and intercepted battle orders, and the reports of scouts and spies, we have literally no rest day or night. Then there are the revelations of prisoners, and the stories of deserters and the never-ending chatter of junior staff officers. I tell you, General Hood, we couriers hear enough in a day to fill a book. And on forbidden subjects, you know, according to the proverb, 'Jack knows more than his master.'"

"Who and what are you?" demanded General Hood, who was perplexed and anxious, yet scarcely suspicious of treachery—the guide was so bland and free and unconstrained.

"I am Frank Lamar, of Athens, Georgia, enrolled with the cavalry of Hampton's Legion, but now detailed on courier service at the headquarters of Stonewall Jackson."

"Where's your saber?"

"I captured a handsome pistol from a Yankee officer at Port Republic, and have discarded my saber."

"Let me see your pistol."

It was a very fine silver-mounted Colt's revolver; one chamber was empty.

"When did you fire that shot?"

"Yesterday morning, General Hood, I shot a turkey buzzard sitting on the fence."

General Hood handed the pistol to Captain Cussons, commander of scouts. Cussons scrutinized the pistol, and the guide scrutinized Captain Cussons. As the captain drew General Hood's attention to the fact that the powder was still moist, showing that the pistol had been recently fired, the guide interposed, saying that he had reloaded after yesterday's practise, and had fired the shot in question at another buzzard just before the column came in sight, but that he didn't suppose General Hood would be interested in such a matter.

The guide was mistaken. General Hood was decidedly interested in the matter! Guides do not practise marksmanship when on duty between the lines.

It so happened that the Hampton Legion had been recently assigned to Hood, and was then marching with his division. A message was sent down the line requesting Colonel Gary, who was commanding the legion, to report to the head of the column.

And then the guide suddenly remembered that he had never really belonged to Hampton's Legion; that the story was a little romance of his, and had grown out of a love affair. In the Shenandoah Valley, he explained, there was a beautiful maiden who had caught his fancy, but the girl was romantic and did not care for plodding foot-soldiers. All her dreams were of knights and heroes and cavaliers on prancing steeds, so he had deserted from the infantry and captured a horse, and his real name was Harry Brooks and he believed that in the stress of battle or campaign he could throw himself in the way of some enterprising commander and render such gallant service as would win approval; and when by daring deeds he had distinguished himself, as only a trooper can, he would confess his fault and leave the rest to fortune.

"Search that man!" exclaimed General Hood, impatiently; for the General was baffled and still uncertain. All his life had been passed in active service, yet this was a new experience to him.

The search revealed strange things. In the guide's haversack were little packages of prepared coffee and

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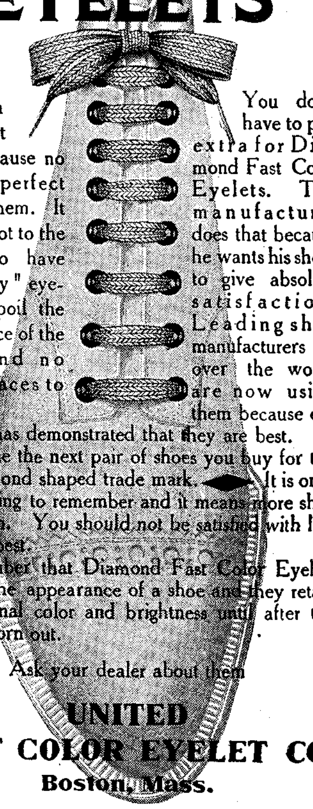

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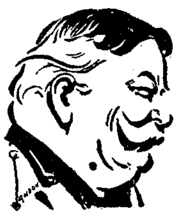

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blocks of condensed soup and good store of hardtack, which facts the guide pleasantly dismissed with the remark that "It's a poor sort of Reb that can't forage on the enemy."

The next discovery had a deeper meaning. In the lining of his vest were found the insignia of a Confederate captain—the three gold bars being secured to a base which had a thin strip of flexible steel running lengthwise through it and slightly projecting at the ends. Further search revealed minute openings in the collar of his jacket, and into those openings the device was readily slipt and firmly held.

"What is the meaning of that?" asked General Hood, sternly.

There was an air of boyish diffidence and a touch of reproach in the young man's reply. Its demure humor was half playful, yet modest and natural, and its effect on the spectators was mainly ingratiating.

"Really, General Hood," he said, "you ask me such embarrassing questions. But I will tell you. It was just this way. Our girls, God bless them, are as devoted and patriotic as can be, but you couldn't imagine the difference they make between a commissioned officer and a private soldier. In short, I soon saw it was all up with me unless I could get promotion. Well, what was I to do? The War Department seemed blind, stone blind, to my merits, and as for my family influence it was altogether unavailing. So there I was, abandoned—heartlessly abandoned—and all for want of a little gold lace! Well, as my country would not promote me, I determined to promote myself. And I tell you the thought was an inspiration! Yes, indeed; those little golden bars had magic in them. In a word, or rather in three words, 'I came, saw, and overcame,' and the marriage takes place the moment this 'cruel war is over.' I'm sorry you're not attending to me, General, for I'm sure that if you would but deign to grace that occasion with your distinguished presence our cup of happiness would, indeed, be full."

While General Hood was taking measures to verify or discredit the guide's story, his staff officers kept up the questioning. They were soon confronted by the fact that the guide's linen bore the stamp of the Federal supply department.

"Suppose you tell us about this?" suggested Leigh Terrell, of General Law's staff.

"Well," replied the guide, "that takes me back to the affair at Cedar Mountain. The Yankees shot my horse there and captured me. Intending to escape, I shammed sick, and they sent me to the hospital at Alexandria. Of course, the first thing was a warm bath and the next was these clothes, both of which, I assure you, were a comfort to me."

"Yes, yes," said Major Terrell, "but how did you escape?"

"Well," replied the guide, "there wasn't much discipline about the hospital, nor in the town, but the camp was awfully strict. I hobbled around a bit, leaning on a stick and taking a look at things. The night relief, I found, sent in the remoter outposts with orders to report at evening roll call. This gave them the liberty of the town for an hour or two, and some of them generally took a turn at the saloons before going to camp.

"I had swapped a hospital blanket for a blue overcoat, and I pottered around with the boys and joined in their choruses and things. I was supposed to be a Yankee convalescent. Their muskets and belts would be carelessly stowed in the corners of the barroom, and as a fresh delegation came in hot and thirsty, all calling for drinks at once—I hadn't the least difficulty in picking up a musket and sauntering off with it. Of course, I waited a moment outside, and listened, so that I could make a joke of the matter if any one had happened to notice me. But it was all right.

"Well, I lay low until 'tattoo' and then went in the direction of the guardhouse. You see there wasn't the ghost of a chance for escape unless I could get the countersign, so I concluded to play sentinel and get it that way—open and above-board, you know. Presently I slipped into a dark alley and adjusted my accouterments, and then stalked forth, fully armed, and took my post."

"Pretty cool, eh?" commented Captain Christian.

"Yes, rather so," said the guide; "but, you see, I had my Yankee overcoat on.

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We are very large dealers in all good classes of bonds—Municipal, Corporation and Public Utility. We can offer you the choice of scores of such issues, and we just as gladly supply them as we do Irrigation bonds. So our position is not at all biased.

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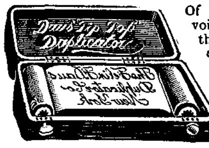
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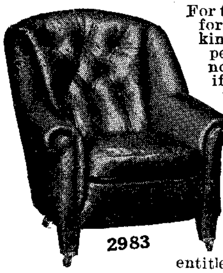

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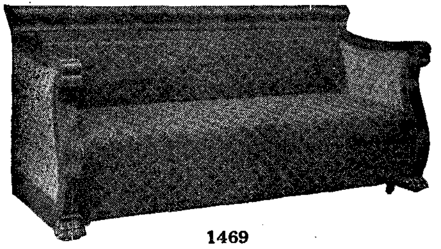

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"After a while there was the measured tread of troops, marching as if on duty.

"'Halt! Who comes there?' I yelled, bracing myself and bringing my musket to the 'ready.'

"'Grand rounds!' was the impressive reply.

"'Advance, grand rounds, and give the countersign!' says I.

"It was drizzling at the time, and a portly officer *in gum boots and a Macintosh, reached forward until* his chin almost touched my bayonet, and said, in a stage whisper, 'Lex-ing-ton.'

"'The countersign is correct!'" said I; and the procession moved on.

"When they were out of sight I moved, too!—but in the other direction, holding my course for King street, and intending to take the main southern road."

"What did you do with your musket?" asked Leigh Terrell.

"O, I just rammed it under a culvert, and pursued my peaceful way. Well, it looked like everything challenged me. I was halted by camp guards, by street patrols, by pickets, by scouting parties, but, I tell you, that magic word 'Lex-ing-ton' carried me through like a charm!

"Finally, on passing the last vidette, I was lucky enough to pick up a horse, and by dawn I was back with our own folks again. But, I tell you, I had a lot more trouble slipping back into our lines than I had in getting out of theirs."

When General Hood first halted his column a number of troops had strayed into the fields and woods to pick berries, and it was afterward remembered that the guide's attention seemed to follow those soldiers, especially such of them as wandered toward a certain thicket near the edge of the forest.

We were soon to learn the meaning of this.

For in that thicket a frightful secret was hidden!—a secret which, *if discovered,* would doom that guide to a shameful death—a death of infamy, of nameless horror—his sepulcher the gibbet—his unburied flesh a loathsome meal for those evil birds which banquet on the dead.

Was there some prevision of this in that swift glance which he cast toward the open country as he half turned in his saddle and took a firmer grasp on the reins?

There were those among us who thought so, afterward. Yet he must have known that escape by flight was impossible.

In a moment, however, the startled gesture was gone, and there was again about him that same air of negligent repose, that same tranquillity of spirit which was enhanced rather than impaired by the amused and half scornful smile with which he regarded the scrutiny of those around him.

While we thus observed him, there was a sudden commotion among the troops. Soldiers with grave faces, and some with flashing eyes, were hurrying from the eastward road. They had found a dying man—a Confederate dispatch-bearer, who had been dragged into the bushes and evidently left for dead. He had gasped out a few broken words—his dispatches had been taken; torn from his breast pocket; he had been "shot by one of our own men!"

The situation was now plain enough! That pretended Southern guide was in reality a Northern spy! . . . . . .

General Hood drew his brigadiers aside. The guide, or rather spy, glanced toward them, but remained unshaken. There was a certain placid fortitude in his manner which seemed incompatible with ruthless deeds. There was something of devotion in it, and self-sacrifice, relieved, indeed, by just a touch of bravado, but without a trace of fear.

None knew better than he that that group of stern-faced men was a drum-head court, and none better knew what the award of that court would he. He had played boldly for a mighty stake. He had lost, and was ready with the penalty!

There was a strip of forest where the roads forked, and among the trees was a large post oak with spreading branches.

General Hood pointed to the tree, saying that any of its limbs would do.

A Texas soldier remarked that there was no better scaffold than the back of a horse, and the spy, approving the suggestion, sprang lightly up and stood on the saddle. Half a dozen men were soon busy in the tree, fastening a bridle rein at one end and adjusting a loop at the other. As they slipt the noose over his head the spy raised his hand impressively:

"Stop!" he exclaimed, "I have three words more

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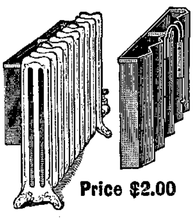

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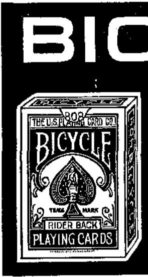

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for you. I am neither Frank Lamar, of Georgia, nor Harry Brooks, of Virginia. I am Jack Sterry, of the Jessie Scouts. I did not kill that rebel, but I was with those who did. His dispatches by this time are safe enough! I should like my comrades to know that I palavered with your army for a good half-hour while General Pope was battering down your precious old Stonewall. Now, men, I am ready!—and in parting, I will simply ask you to say, if you should ever speak of this, that Jack Sterry, when the rebels got him, died as a Jessie Scout should!"

He folded his arms, and his horse was led from beneath his feet. General Hood turned aside, and, in subdued voice, gave the order of march, and the column moved on.

Then, says Dr. Ward:

Hood took the right-hand road, passed Thoroughfare Gap, and joined forces with Jackson. The Confederates, now reunited, closed in on General Pope and pressed him to the very walls of Washington. Such was the brilliant close of that fierce struggle, which combined every attribute and resource of defensive and aggressive war—Second Manassas.

HOW CURTISS WON THE CUP AT REIMS

THE November *Country Life in America* introduces Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss' story of the Reims aviation week by reminding us that in that competition he won the Grand Prix de la Vitesse by a flight of 30 kilometers in 23 minutes and 29 seconds, and the Gordon Bennett trophy, by flying 20 kilometers in 15 minutes and 50 seconds, at a speed of 46½ miles an hour, while later, at Brescia, he won the quick-starting prize and the Grand Prize. To quote from the aviator's own narrative of his triumphs:

"Until now I have not really lived. Life on the earth is a creeping, crawling business. It is in the air that one feels the glory of being a man and of conquering the elements. Then the exquisite smoothness of the motion and the joy of gliding swiftly through space—it is wonderful! Can't I express it in poetry? I must try."

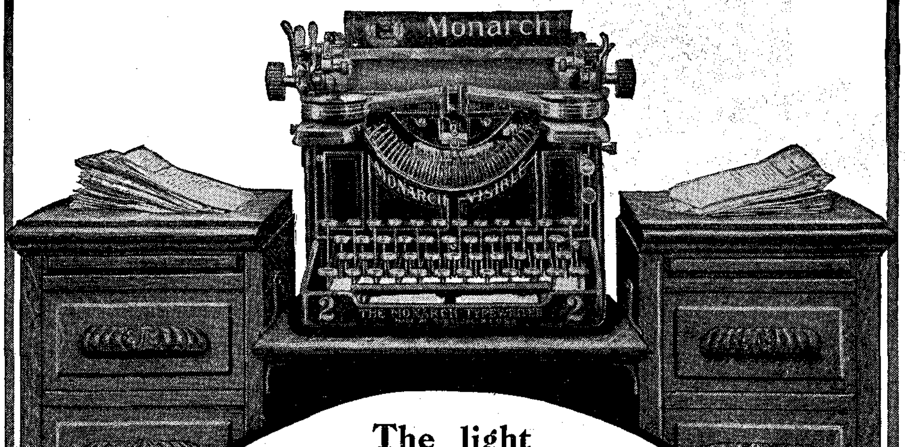
This is the way in which Gabriel d'Annunzio, the Italian poet and dramatist, express himself after I had taken him up into the air as a passenger. Since even he has, as yet, been unable to describe adequately the sensation of flying, perhaps a humble aviator may be excused if he tells his experience at Reims in plainest prose.

The meet at Reims was the first international contest of flying-machines, and it has been won for America. Aeronautics in the United States needed a stimulant. The Aero Club of America thought the Gordon Bennett cup, if won, would give the much-needed impetus, and so sent me after it. With as little publicity as possible we fitted an eight-cylinder fifty-horse-power motor to one of our aeroplanes and sailed for France. . . . . . .

The races opened Sunday with very good flying weather. The program called for the French elimination trials, for the Prix de la Vitesse (30 kilometers for speed) and the Tour de Piste (once around the course, 10 kilometers). Lefebvre, Latham, and Blériot were chosen to represent France, altho Blériot did not cover the entire course in his trial. For the first four days I kept religiously out of the racing, having determined to take no chances of wrecking the machine before the Gordon Bennett, which was set for Saturday. For this I was criticized considerably by the spectators, especially the American tourists who were anxious to see their representative fly. But I could not afford to imperil my success by making spectacular flights for the gratification of the grandstand. Besides being censured by the spectators I was penalized on Sunday and on Tuesday for not starting in the Prix de la Vitesse. This penalization consisted of adding one-twentieth for each day I did not start to the time made in this race when I did start on the last day. . . . . . .

Friday night was cool; the sun came out hot Saturday morning and the air was boiling. We were all called to the committee-room and given our instructions. We were to be permitted to start at any time from ten to five, but only one start was allowed in the Gordon Bennett. The Tour de Piste was still

The Last Two Hours' Work Good as the First Two



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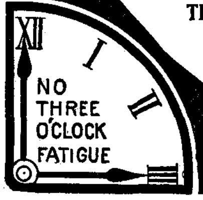

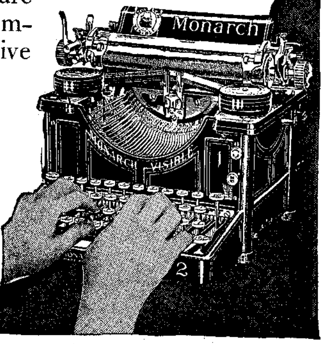

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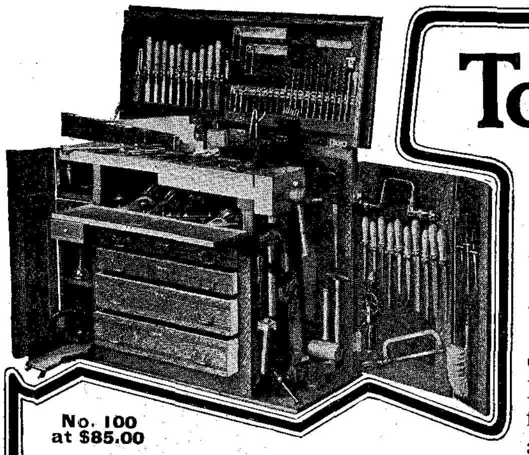

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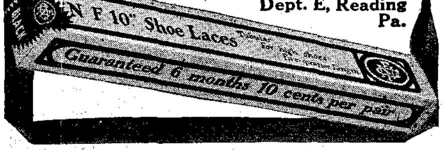
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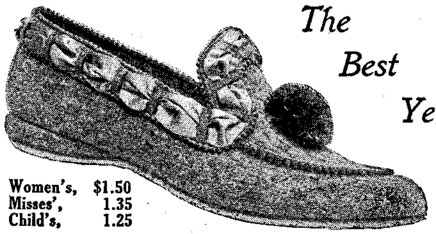

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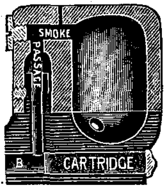

open and could be tried for at any time. As soon as the instructions had been translated to me I hastened to the shed, ordered the machine out, and was off at 10.30 for a trial at the Tour de Piste, my plan being to try the course, and if conditions were good to make my run for the Coupe International at once. I made no special effort to get a high start, but opened my throttle wide.

After the first turn of the rectangular course I began to pitch very severely; in fact, I slowed the motor several times to ease the strain on the machine. I passed safely over the "graveyard," so named on account of the number of unintentional landings and wrecks which had occurred there, came up the back stretch all right, and passed the finish in seven minutes and fifty-five seconds, well under all previous records.

Now was my chance, and in spite of the difficulty of handling the aeroplane in these whirlpools of hot and cold air, we did not lose a moment in replenishing my gasolene tank and notifying our commissionary that we were ready to start. We lifted the machine by the wing tips as usual to see that no guy wires were broken; my machinist gave the propeller a twirl, and I was off again.

The sun was mounting high and its heat was making air currents lively. I made the first round without shutting off the power but once, altho I was forced to take the corners rather wide so as not to take too much chance of hitting the towers. My time for this lap, I afterward learned, was seven minutes and fifty-eight seconds. The second lap was rougher than ever, but I kept well clear of the ground to prevent striking in some of my sudden drops, cut the corners closer than ever, and finished the twenty kilometers in fifteen minutes and fifty seconds, my second lap being the fastest yet. This was a speed *of forty-six and one-half miles an hour.* I was cheered and congratulated on all sides as a sure winner, but I knew that M. Blériot, whom I had found to be a man of resource and perseverance, would fight it out and not give up the cup without a struggle. It was an anxious day. In addition to his No. 22, Blériot had No. 23, with a big, air-cooled engine which had shown great speed. Then, too, we were not sure but that Latham in his Antoinette might have power "up his sleeve" and spring a surprize on us. Blériot spent the entire day in testing first one machine, then the other, or trying different propellers. Finally, just before five o'clock, No. 22, fitted with a big, formidable-looking four-blade propeller, was brought out and headed toward the start. Blériot got away in good style, going fast.

Mr. Cortlandt Field Bishop, president of the Aero Club of America, was one of the most interested persons on the course. He took his brother, David Wolfe Bishop, Mr. James Deering, and myself in his automobile out to the judges' stand to await the result.

Blériot whirled by on his first lap and there was a murmur in the judges' stand. Then the time was announced, faster by a few seconds than my first lap. I fear we were all a little "down in the mouth," but I tried to look pleasant and said that we ought to expect it, but that we would build a machine next year which would make the Frenchman "take notice." In the mean time Blériot was coming. Again as he rounded the last post, he looked to be going at a terrific speed; but the watches showed that it would be close. He passed the line low and landed.

All was quiet. I had expected a wild outburst. Something seemed to be wrong; perhaps there was a tie. I sat patiently in the automobile awaiting the verdict. Suddenly a wild cheer broke from Mr. Bishop, who was with the judges. Blériot was beaten by six seconds. His second lap had been slower than his first, whereas my last lap had been faster.

The Stars and Stripes were hoisted on the flag-pole, but the grandstand failed to respond. Blériot had done his best and lost; no patriotic Frenchman could cheer on such an occasion. . . . . . .

All France is aeroplane crazy. I wouldn't have missed my experience there for anything, for not only did I learn a great deal about flying from seeing the other machines and associating with the master-aviators of Europe, but the keenness of competition with them was intensely enjoyable. You can't form any conception of the hold which the idea of flying has on the French people. Everything, from a fountain pen to a cake of soap, has something about aeroplanes in its advertisement. They even go to the extent of making aeroplanes of cake and candy. In fact, all Europe is enthusiastic over the navigation of the air, and people in thousands flock to the exhibitions. Engagements to fly in Berlin and Frankfort were offered to me, and I could have netted $10,000 to $15,000 if I could have stayed another two weeks. I could also have reaped a very fat crop of prizes, for I had the fastest machine that was flying abroad. Cross-country flying in Europe is much easier than it is here. There were no fences on the courses that we followed; sometimes there were a few hedges and a little brush, but you can go almost anywhere and not get into any dangerous predicaments. . . . . . .

The aeroplane, regardless of its commercial value, is fine for exhibitions. It was a marvelous sight to see five or six aeroplanes in the air at one time, sweeping onward in parallel lines, or passing each other at a fearful clip, now mounting upward with a hawk-like dash, now curving around at the sharpest of angles. Sometimes they looked as if they were performing the figures of some gigantic dance, and it was hard to believe that it was all real. The way in which we cut the corners was staggering. Sometimes it would be done so suddenly that the machine would careen at a dangerous angle. One trick was to mount suddenly to a higher level before reaching the turn, so that the quick descent to the original level after turning would make up for the loss of speed involved. The rules of the road had not then been formulated, and I did not know whether to go above or below in meeting another machine, but having a faster machine, and one of greater power than most of the others, I usually went above. In this way I averted a serious collision with Dumanest one day. He was coming full-tilt at me, on the same level, but with a touch of my wrist I raised my front planes and passed clean over him.

SAVED BY HIS WIFE

Sir Samuel Baker, in his book "Exploration of the Nile Sources," tells of a dangerous moment when only the courage and rare presence of mind of his wife saved him from possible death. It was at Gondokoro, where they had with them a large body of native attendants. After a few days' stay, Sir Samuel noticed signs of discontent among his men, "who evidently had been tampered with by the different trading-parties," which were stationed in the vicinity. To quote further:

> One evening several of the most disaffected came to me with a complaint that they had not enough meat, and making very unreasonable demands, which were, of course, refused. They then went away, muttering insolent threats.
>
> I said nothing at the time, but early on the following morning I ordered the drum to beat and the men to fall in; and I then addrest them, reminding them of their agreement to follow me faithfully.
>
> The only effect of my address was a great outbreak of insolence on the part of the ringleader of the previous evening. This fellow was so violently impertinent that I ordered him twenty-five lashes, as an example to the others.
>
> Upon the attendant, Saati, advancing to seize him, there was a general mutiny. Many of the men threw down their guns and seized sticks, and rushed to the rescue of their tall ringleader. Saati was a little man, and was perfectly helpless.
>
> Here was an escort! These were the men upon whom I was to depend in hours of difficulty and danger on an expedition in unknown regions!
>
> I was determined not to be "done," and accordingly went toward the ringleader, with the intention of seizing him. But he, being backed up by upwards of forty men, had the impertinence to attack me, rushing forward with a fury that was ridiculous.
>
> To stop his blow and to knock him into the middle of the crowd was not difficult; and after a rapid repetition of the dose, I disabled him, and calling to Saati for a rope to bind him, I held the man firmly.
>
> In an instant I had a crowd of men upon me to rescue their leader.
>
> How the affair would have ended I can not say; but as the scene lay within ten yards of my boat, my wife, who was ill with fever in the cabin, witnessed the whole affray; and seeing me surrounded, she rushed out, and in a few moments was in the

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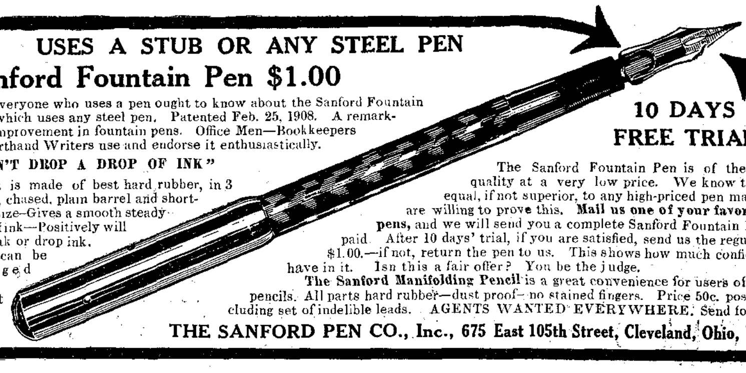

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middle of the crowd, who at that time were endeavoring to rescue my prisoner.

Her sudden appearance had a curious effect, and calling upon several of the least mutinous to assist, she very pluckily made her way up to me. Seizing the opportunity of an indecision that for the moment was evinced by the crowd, I shouted to the drummer-boy to beat the drum.

In an instant the drum beat, and at the top of my voice I ordered the men to fall in.

Two-thirds of the men fell in and formed in line, while the remainder retreated with the ringleader, whom they led away, declaring that he was badly hurt. The affair ended in my insisting upon all forming in line and upon the ringleader being brought forward.

In this critical moment Mrs. Baker, with great tact, came forward and implored me to forgive him if he kissed my hand and begged for pardon. This compromise completely won the men, who, altho a few minutes before in open mutiny, now called upon their ringleader to apologize, and that all would be right. I then made them a speech and dismissed them.

AN ADMIRAL AT THE THROTTLE

In order that her commander might enjoy a ride in the cab of the engine hauling the Twentieth Century Limited, the flagship *Inflexible* remained twenty-four hours after the departure of the other war-ships representing Great Britain at the Hudson-Fulton celebration. For at the Hudson-Fulton dinner, J. Pierpont Morgan had invited Admiral Seymour to see the actual operation of one of the New York Central's fastest trains, and the offer was promptly accepted, the Admiral adding, "I think I should prefer to ride in the engine." The following account of the Admiral's trip from the Grand Central Station, New York, to Ossining is taken from the New York *Tribune:*

To avoid a crowd, and also because it was not certain until the last moment that the Admiral could make the trip up the Hudson, it was kept secret that he contemplated going. So he and his little party, attired as civilians, slipt through the gates a few minutes before the train was ready to depart, almost unnoticed. All of the passengers were aboard when the British commander and his escort walked to the head of the train and climbed aboard the electric engine. . . . . . .

As the engine started the Admiral was invited by the railway officials to place his hand on the lever and note how easily the great machine was operated. Admiral Seymour is very deeply interested in electric mechanism, and in the brief run of the seven miles to Highbridge, where the electric zone ends, he was busy taking note of the apparatus. A large steam locomotive of the Atlantic-Pacific type, sometimes called the "grasshopper" by railway men, was attached to the train in place of the electric engine. Here the Admiral shook hands with Eugene Mitchell, the engineer, and Frank Mink, the fireman. The conductor of the train, D. Carpenter, came up and asked permission to greet his distinguished guest. Smilingly the Admiral leaned from the cab and touched his hand.

The run to Ossining, which is a little more than thirty miles, was made in fifty-two minutes, two minutes better than the regular time, the train arriving there at 4.22 o'clock. . . . At Ossining the train halted by prearrangement to permit the Admiral and his party to alight, altho the first scheduled stop of the limited is Albany. On the nearest southbound track was the private car of Pres. William C. Brown, attached to a fast inspection engine,

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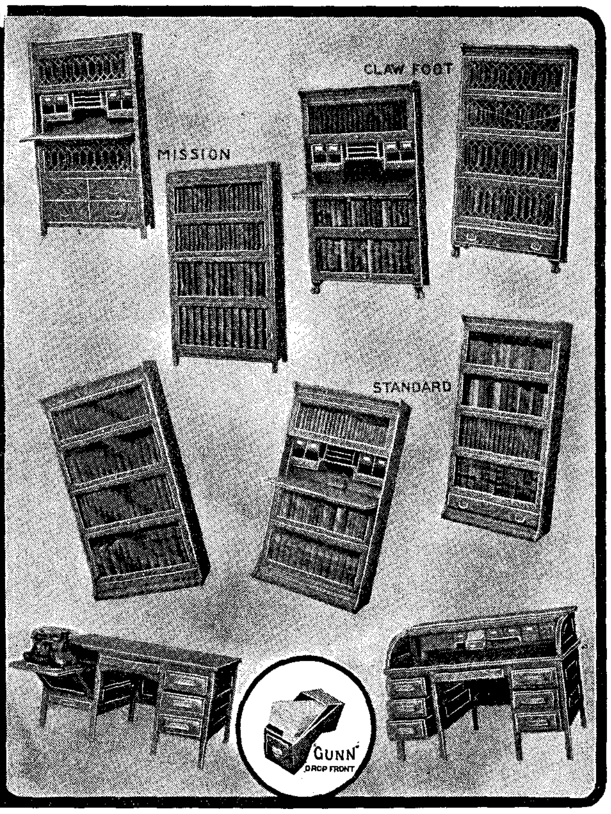

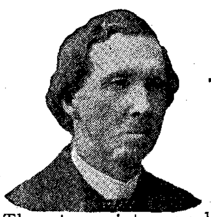

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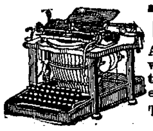

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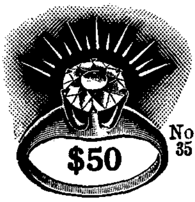

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ready to bring the party back to the city. Admiral Seymour and his party stept into the waiting private car and half a minute later were speeding back to the city, making the run in the quick time of forty-seven minutes, arriving at the Grand Central Station at 5.09 P.M.

"We made one mile in forty-three seconds," said the Admiral enthusiastically, as he stept from the inspection engine, in which he had made the return trip, in preference to the comforts of the private car behind. "It was a very interesting and novel trip, particularly the electric engine, which is something new and different from anything we have in England. The locomotives and block-signal system I am familiar with in our country, but the locomotives here are larger, I am told."

A DUEL OF TO-DAY

AT a *Privat Mittagstisch*, a sort of eating-club, in a German university, Mr. W. E. Cross became acquainted with a student who, one night, after a quarrel in a café, was challenged to fight. "It was to be a serious fight, too," not one of the playful, almost harmless German student duels, with "eyes, head, arms, body, nearly everything protected," but "a real struggle, where an eye or other vital part might suffer serious damage." All arrangements were duly made, Mr. Cross was invited by his friend to be present, and on the appointed day was driven to the scene of the conflict, an old inn some two miles from the town. Arriving there, Mr. Cross found within a number of friends of both duelists. He tells the story as follows in the London *Daily News:*

We enter, too. There are two rooms; the fight will take place in the larger one, at one side of which stands the doctor, arrayed in a white overall, who is setting out various frightful-looking instruments upon a table, where they will be "handy." I try to repress a shudder, and fail; a man next me says they are seldom wanted, "only in an emergency." I shudder again.

In the same room, in a corner, my friend's opponent is getting ready, but as it is etiquette to stay with the man whose guest one is, I pass into the second and smaller room and greet my friend, who is already stript to the waist, and looks as pale as his enemy. His "armor" is being adjusted. A wide protector of padded leather, looking like a life-belt, is fastened around his body, leaving his chest bare. Another thick pad, like a "stand-up" collar, fits round his neck, while his wrists and parts of the forearms are similarly bandaged. There is no protection else; his head, face, chest, arms, and shoulders are left to skilful parrying. A noise behind me attracts my attention; they are sharpening the swords, horrible curved weapons, to examine which almost makes one ill.

All is ready. The opponents stand face to face, an arm's length apart. The seconds, covered with elaborate protecting pads, stand, alert, by the principals. A referee reads out the rules of the fight, from which we learn, among other things, that no "prodding" is allowed. The antagonists look palely fierce during these trying moments of suspense; then Ready, Go! and the duel commences.

Not very exciting, now it has begun; banging each other's weapon as one does in single-sticks, . . . then I remember, with a sickly shudder, that the swords, when I examined them, had *edges like razors*. One false parry, and . . . . . .

A shout, the seconds' swords go up, the fighting stops, and the doctor comes forward with a bowl of antiseptic wash. He is sponging the blood from the face of the other—that cut in the cheek will leave its mark forever. My friend, too, is wounded, but only slightly, on the arm. Not much time is lost; a hush ensues the referee "calls," and once more the fight begins. The same clash-clash-clash, the same parrying and slashing, the same *razor-edges*—eugh!—and the seconds once more stop the fight. My friend is cut here and there, but the other has sustained a deep wound somewhere on the forehead —and a niagara of blood covers his face, eyes and all. A moment's consultation among the seconds and referees, and the announcement comes that the man can not fight any more—*can not see to fight*—and my

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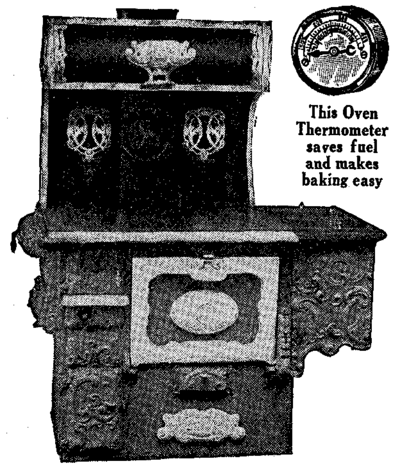

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friend has the victory. In one swift moment his face loses its wild paleness, and literally beams, while we crowd around him and congratulate—tho among ourselves we agree he has been lucky. Anyhow, off come the bandages, and we drive away home triumphant, but quietly so, for here is no gloating. I glanced at the other on my way out; the doctor was there and—it was very horrid.

It is the way they have here, and they seem satisfied with it. My friend fights another duel next week; he was rejoicing in a café on the night of his victory, and—well, he exchanged cards again. I saw his former opponent yesterday; his head is in a mask of bandages and cotton wool. "Ten stitches," it is whispered, and I am not disposed to contradict. But he had really bad luck. Had the cut been elsewhere, so that the blood had not run into his eyes, at least one other round would have been fought. My friend does not fight badly—but I am glad he had only two rounds. In duels anything may happen.

AN INCORRIGIBLE POET

JOHN DRYDEN noted three steps in the careers of successful men:

"What the child admired
The youth endeavored
And the man acquired."

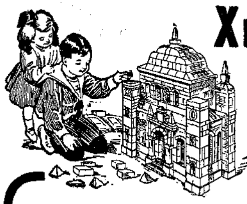
Dr. Madison C. Peters, in an article in the Chicago *Tribune*, tells, as an illustration of this truth, that "a child's inborn aptitude is the evidence of the right calling in life," the following story of the boyhood of Isaac Watts:

> The father of Isaac Watts was determined that his boy should not become a poet, and when he caught him making rimes, after tiring of remonstrating with him, he flogged him. As he applied the whip, young Isaac cried:
>
> "O, father, do some pity take,
> And another rime I shall never make."
>
> This provoking the father still more, he applied the lash with more severity, and young Watts again cried out:
>
> "O, my father, do spare my back from pain,
> And I shall never make a rime again."
>
> The father, thoroughly discouraged in his vain attempt to beat the poetry out of the boy, sent him away to school with a special request that the principal flog the boy if he caught him making rimes. The first morning at the chapel exercise the boy, Watts, looking up at the ceiling during prayers, saw a rat coming down the bell rope. He laughed so loudly that the teacher, stopping in his prayer, demanded why he laughed. The boy tremblingly answered:
>
> "Well, teacher, as there were no stairs,
> The rat came down the rope to say his prayers."
>
> The teacher discovered the genius of the boy and encouraged his rime-making, and his hymns to this day are sung the world around.

HIS JUNIOR PARTNER

A STORY is told of Mr. Charles R. Flint which shows at the same time his courtesy and his wit. Mr. Flint is a well-known merchant and banker, has acted as agent in buying war-ships for the United States and for foreign governments, and has shown his faith in the future of the air-ship by giving financial support to the Wright brothers. He once invited a Russian diplomat to dine with him informally, explaining that the dinner would be small and that the only other guest would be his "Junior Partner." The Detroit *Free Press* tells the story thus:

> The diplomat arrived punctually, dressed in his official costume and decorated with orders. He was ushered into the drawing-room and shown the trophies which Flint had brought back from his many journeys around the world. He is a collector and a connoisseur as well as a business man. But no "Junior Partner" appeared.
>
> The conversation was general, with now and then



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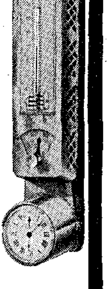

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a reference made by Mr. Flint to the importance of this person. He confest to the guest that he never took an important business step without first consulting his partner; that he relied almost entirely upon the judgment and sound advice of the "Junior Partner." Finally, when he could no longer refrain from showing his curiosity, the Russian looked at Mr. and Mrs. Flint and asked who this mysterious person was. Flint's reply was to make a courtly bow to his wife and present the foreign diplomat to his "Junior Partner."

STEERING BY A SIXTH SENSE

SCIENTISTS in Denmark are puzzled by a Norwegian, Emil Knudsen by name, who, altho blindfolded and carefully watched, steered a steamer through the intricate channels of the harbor of Copenhagen, keeping a true course and adroitly dodging other vessels. He explains this by claiming the possession of a "sixth sense." According to a Copenhagen dispatch to the New York *Press:*

> Knudsen is 36 years old. He came here a month ago from Christiania, and at once became an object of interest to scientists. He was put through many experiments by Professor Friedenreich, one of the leading nerve specialists in Europe, and as a result the Professor suggested the trip into the harbor. Knudsen said he could guide himself anywhere without using his eyes, and a steamer was chartered to put him to a supreme test. Knudsen had no knowledge of the harbor. He requested that a person knowing the channels should hold two finger-tips against the side of his head. Professor Friedenreich consented to this, and himself pressed two finger-tips against Knudsen's temples.
>
> The man handled the wheel without a sign of nervousness or uncertainty. It was impossible for him to see, yet he took more than a dozen sharp corners and followed a zigzag course throughout. All the scientists who witnessed the demonstration said that Knudsen possesses a mysterious power that actually may be a sixth sense.

A VALIANT LIFE-SAVER

DURING his twenty-six years of service in the United States Volunteer Life-saving Corps in New York City, Capt. William McMahon saved the lives of sixty-three persons. His recent death calls forth from the New York *Freeman's Journal* the following account of some of his rescues:

> His maxim was that life—except his own—was the dearest thing in the world, so precious, in truth, that no risk was too great for him if he could save any woman or child. He met with his greatest sorrow three years ago, he often said, when a forlorn woman of the tenements jumped into the river. He saved her, altho the effort nearly killed him. Two days later the woman jumped from the roof of a six-story building. He had been overjoyed the winter night of the rescue when he was restored to consciousness and told that the woman would recover. When informed of her subsequent death he refused to be comforted.
>
> When ice was tumbling in East River and the tide hurled it against the bulkheads with crashing sound, he would sit awake in the "shanty" near the old Grand Street Ferry eager to respond to the despairing cry of the would-be suicide or the summons "Man overboard!" He was asked one day why he took such chances. "You don't get a penny in wage or even thanks from some of those you drag from the river," said a friend. "You are right," he said, "I don't get pay or I don't get thanks, but I get the satisfaction of keeping souls in bodies."
>
> His fidelity to the self-imposed trust cost him his life. Two little boys fell into the river while playing in the abandoned ferry-house on Grand Street. Captain "Bill" had just entered the "shanty," as the life-saving station is known in the district, when he heard the children's cries. He was overheated, but sprang to the rescue, saved the children, whose names were not taken, and returned to the shanty, where he was seized with chills. Pneumonia developed and he died in Gouverneur Hospital. Captain "Bill"

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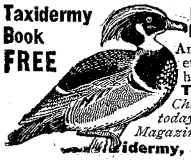

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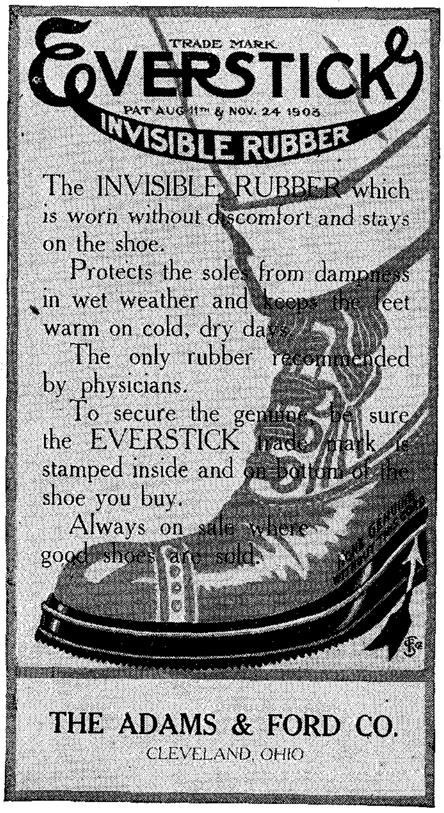

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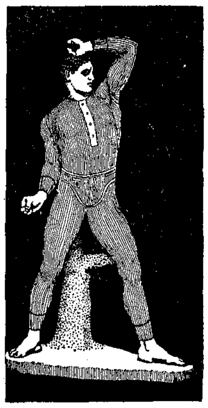

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took up his work as a heritage. His uncle, James Smith, was captain of the station until William was thirteen years of age, when Smith died. The lad was as strong as a boy of eighteen and was appointed captain. He made up in courage and ability what he lacked in years and the volunteer privates never questioned the young captain's authority.

The Humane Society recently awarded him recognition for what was described as an unprecedented deed of valor. A street-car horse ran away on last February 23 and jumped into the river near the station. Captain "Bill" went to the rescue. The water was icy cold and the horse continually struck at Captain "Bill" with its iron-shod hoofs. He fought until he got the animal's head and supported it until a halter could be attached. In December, 1906, he swam to midstream and saved a woman who jumped from a ferry-boat, returning to the pier with her, altho a strong tide threatened to carry both to the bottom. Similarly on August 21, 1908, he risked all to save Samuel Morgenstein, who fell from the stringpiece. Captain "Bill" was nearly exhausted when he reached the man, and the latter, dazed and half crazed, resisted rescue. Captain "Bill" landed him on the pier.

THE PERFECTER OF THE PRINTING-PRESS

THE recent death of Robert Hoe, 3d, at the age of seventy, brings from the New York *Times* the statement that "Since types were first made by Gutenberg and Caxton, perhaps no man has developed the art of printing as Robert Hoe developed it." He succeeded his father and grandfather as head of the firm of R. Hoe & Co., printing-press manufacturers, from whose factory have come most of the inventions making possible the modern newspaper—a factory, according to the New York *World*, whose history "is the history of a century of invention applied to the diffusion of human intelligence." In sketching his life, *The Times* remarks that while he never took out a patent in his own name, "he was in the closest touch with those who were devising new methods of printing, and made suggestions to his draftsmen and mechanicians not only as to what advances should be attempted, but also of the means by which they should be accomplished." Of the strides made in printing under his direction, this paper says:

> At the time when he entered the business the cylinder-press invented by his uncle, Richard M. Hoe, was still held to be a marvel. It departed for the first time from the original principle of placing the type on a flat surface and pressing the paper on it by setting the type on a horizontal cylinder, which revolved on its own axis and pressing the sheets against it by external small cylinders.
>
> This invention was known as the "lightning" press, and yet its utmost capacity when Mr. Hoe became connected with the business was on the largest, a six-cylinder machine, only 9,000 sheets of four pages each, which had to be folded afterward by separate machinery or by hand. To-day eight rolls of paper can be fed automatically into one press, and 166,000 sixteen-page newspapers may be printed each hour and delivered folded ready for delivery. In this invention the paper is fed to the press from the web or roll of paper and not in sheets. The firm of R. Hoe & Co. in 1871 was one of the earliest to adopt this idea and bring it to perfection.
>
> Mr. Hoe saw, moreover, a number of devices adopted, which made possible the achievement by his machines of far more than the simple printing of a page. Thus printing in four colors has been brought to great efficiency, and his interest in this matter is evidenced by the excellent results that have been obtained by his firm's presses.
>
> Outside of his inventive capacity Mr. Hoe was remarkable for his success as an organizer. He systematized his factory completely and possest the art of selecting able assistants. He spared no trouble in building up a competent set of mechanics, and in this connection gave much attention to his apprentices' school.
>
> Every boy apprenticed to him was compelled to attend school. One hour of his working-time and

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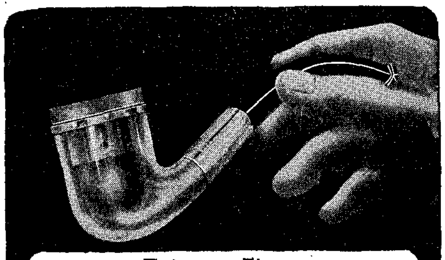

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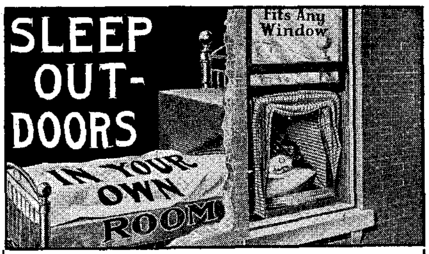

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one hour of his own time were devoted to this purpose, and in order to prevent any difficulty from the supper-hour they were provided each night with a luncheon of milk and sandwiches. In this school part of the time was devoted to the continuation of their regular education along the lines of the public schools, and the rest was set apart for technical studies. They were thoroughly trained as skilled mechanics and draftsmen, and some of the leading men in the Hoe works and in the pressrooms of the large newspaper offices of the city received their start in life as apprentices to R. Hoe & Co.

FORBES-ROBERTSON'S BLUE BRACES

FOLLOWERS of things theatrical in England generally agree that the mantle of Henry Irving has fallen upon Mr. Johnston Forbes-Robertson. On this, his fourth visit to America, he is playing the leading part in Jerome K. Jerome's play "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." On the first trip Mr. Forbes-Robertson appeared in repertoire with Mary Anderson. The New York *Press* quotes him as telling the following "unfortunate as well as amusing incident" of this engagement:

> We were playing "Comedy and Tragedy," by Gilbert, one night in New York. I was playing her husband, and was drest in appropriate costume with ruffles and knee-breeches.
>
> In order to keep up my more medieval unmentionables in good shape and at a proper height, I had resorted to the anachronism of wearing braces, which happened to be of a particularly strong and solid-looking character—blue in color, I believe. These were, of course, covered by my coat. In the course of the play, however, I had to fight a duel with a hated rival in the garden, and come back to the house to meet my wife coatless, and, needless to say, generally braceless.
>
> One night, however, in my haste and abstraction, I forgot to doff these necessary evils and returned to the stage to greet my wife, who was supposed to be awaiting me almost broken-hearted with fright.
>
> Never shall I forget Mary Anderson's amazed amusement and my own discomfiture, as, with mingled feelings of assumed pleasure at seeing me again and scarce-controlled laughter, she threw her arms round my neck in accordance with stage requirements and tugged at my superfluous braces, saying, sotto voce, "Good gracious! What ever have you got on?"

PRESIDENT TAFT'S BOILED DINNER

"OF all sad words of tongue or pen" the saddest perhaps to President Taft on one occasion during his Western trip was the little word "but." For a misinterpretation of this word in a telegram deprived him of a good, old-fashioned boiled dinner, which he had been looking forward to as a welcome break in the monotonous round of conventional banquets. This happened at San Antonio, according to the New York *Sun*. We read:

> The San Antonio people were willing but not anxious to provide a simple repast for the President at their "banquet" in his honor, and when they read Mr. Taft's appeal in the newspapers for homely viands, beef and cabbage preferred, they telegraphed him to ascertain whether he really would rather have beef and cabbage than the usual array of rich dishes served at formal functions. Capt. Archibald W. Butt, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., the President's military aide, sent this response to the San Antonio committee:
>
> "Prefer beef and cabbage. BUTT."
>
> Mr. Taft had been looking forward to the San Antonio "banquet" with a great deal of satisfaction. To have a good, wholesome meal of beef and cabbage after the monotonous repetition of oysters, fish, soup, entree, game, punch, salad, dessert, and black coffee was worth while. But the San Antonio affair was of the conventional character, and an explanation was demanded. The explanation was that the telegram from Captain Butt as delivered to the San Antonio committee read, "Prefer beef and cabbage, but—" and the committee thought President Taft a great joker when they interpreted the "but" to mean "but do as you please." So at San Antone, as they call it down there, Mr. Taft, with his mouth watering for beef and cabbage, was fed with diamondback terrapin and breast of guinea-fowl.

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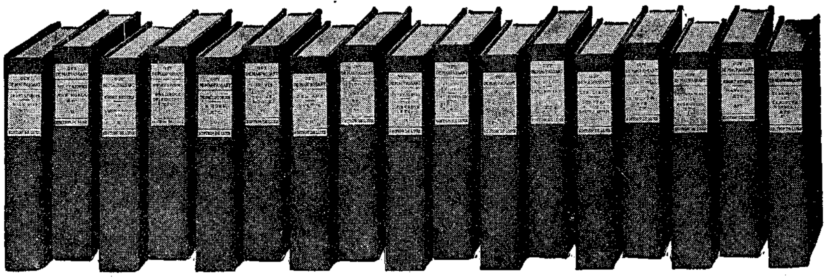

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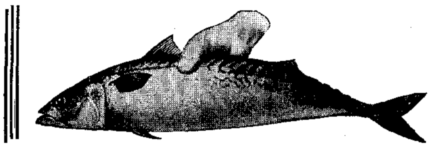

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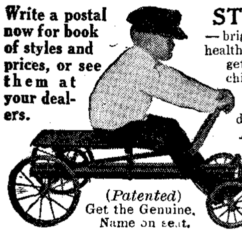

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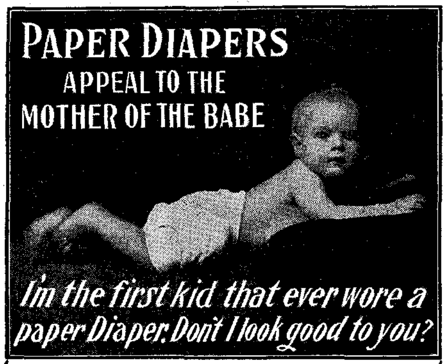
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Stung.—He was a doctor and was patiently waiting for his first patient.

Thought he: "If the mountain will not come to Mohammed, Mohammed must go to the mountain. And as patients will not seek me out I must needs seek them out."

He strolled through the cheap market and presently saw a man buy six nice cucumbers.

"Here's a chance!" said he, and followed him home.

Patiently he waited for four long and lonely hours and about midnight the front door quickly opened, and the man dashed down the steps.

He seized him by the arm and cried earnestly: "Do you want a doctor?"

"No!" replied the man, roughly. "Want more cucumbers!"—*Answers.*

Why She Turned Pale.—Two ladies, who had known each other in years gone by, met on the street. Both of them were married to musicians. The one, a bride of a year, was pushing a baby-carriage in which were three fine babies—triplets, all girls. The other lady had been in the bonds of matrimony a couple of weeks.

"What beautiful children!" exclaimed the newly-married one with interest.

"Yes," replied the proud mother, "let me tell you the funniest coincidence. At our wedding supper the boys who played with my husband in the orchestra serenaded him and they played 'Three Little Maids' from 'The Mikado.' Isn't that queer?"

At this the newly-married one turned pale.

"Mercy!" she gasped. "At our wedding supper Tom's friends serenaded him, also, and they rendered 'The Sextet' from 'Lucia.' "—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

In Classic Phrase.—"You mustn't think you ought to run around barefooted, Johnny," said Mrs. Lapsling, chidingly, "just because Bobby Stapleford does. He's no centurion to go by."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal.*

Not To Be Wasted.—A gentleman lying on his death-bed was questioned by his inconsolable prospective widow. "Poor Mike," said she, "is there annythin' that wud make ye comfortable? Annythin' ye ask for I'll get for ye."

"Plase, Bridget," he responded, "I t'ink I'd like a wee taste of the ham I smell a-boilin' in the kitchen."

"Arrah, go on," responded Bridget. "Divil a bit of that ham ye'll get. 'Tis for the wake."—*Central Law Journal.*

Her Favorite School.—FIRST FAIR INVALID—"Which kind of doctor do you prefer—the allopathic or the homeopathic?"

SECOND FAIR INVALID—"I prefer the sympathetic."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

A Grievous Fault.—The new colored laundress had just returned the week's wash. Said the lady of the apartment:

"Delia, these clothes are done up very well indeed."

"Yes, I was taught laundry work at Hampton School."

"So you went to Hampton, did you? It's a very good school."

"Oh, yes, it's a very good school," replied the dusky washerlady judicially. "But they teach no languages there."—*New York Times.*

Slanderous.—Extract from Mr. Roosevelt's letter to the Bureau of Fisheries:

"The water is fairly temperate. It is slightly alkaline, but it is habitually drunk."—*Punch.*

Appropriate.—SHE—"I have just discovered that the diamonds in the diadem you gave me last year are false."

HE—"Why, then they just suit your golden hair." —*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

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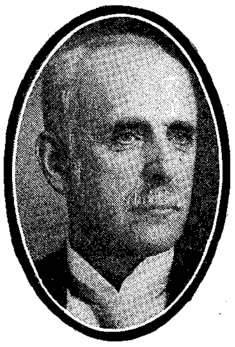

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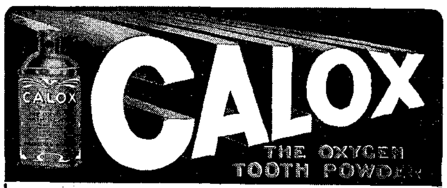

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The Song of the Dirt

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"Dr. Cook was the dirtiest white man I ever saw," said Mr. Whitney, who, after the explorer had rested, "worked on him for nearly half a day with hot water and a brush." He found Dr. Cook "nothing but skin and bones," and had difficulty at first in distinguishing him from the Eskimos.—*Press.*

With fingers frozen and numb,
But with eyes the color of hope,
A man in latitude 82
Was plying a brush and soap—
Scrub—scrub—scrub!
(So hard that it *must* have hurt,)
And all the time in a minor key
He sang the "Song of the Dirt!"

"Scrub—scrub—scrub!
While the water is cooling fast,
And scrub—scrub—scrub,
As hour after hour drags past.
It's O! for a glimpse of pink;
If only on flesh I could look!
'Twould make me scrub with vigor afresh,
If I knew it was really Cook!

"Scrub—scrub—scrub
Till I almost begin to sob,
Scrub—scrub—scrub
Will this brush last out the job?
Nose and forehead and ears,
Ears and forehead and nose,
How I long to be in a Christian land
Where a fellow could borrow a hose!

"The shape I am trying to clean
Is nothing but skin and bone,
Yet but for the terrible dirt
It seems so like my own;
It *seems* so like my own;
Poor chap! it makes me weep
To think that soap should be so dear
And ice should be so cheap.

"Scrub—scrub—scrub!
My labor never flags,
And what shall I get?—A par or two
In the half-penny evening rags.
But there, I mustn't complain,
My name would never be seen
In even the most obscure of prints,
If Cook had been fairly clean!"

With fingers frozen and numb,
But with eyes the color of hope,
A man in latitude 82
Was plying his brush and soap—
Scrub—scrub—scrub!
(So hard that it *must* have hurt)
And all the time in a minor key—
Which must have been jolly for Dr. C.!—
He sang this "Song of the Dirt!"

—*Punch.*

Shades of Annie Laurie!—The new minister was inspecting a pawky Scots farmer's stock, and paused to admire a donkey. "Fine donkey that, Mackenzie," said the minister. "What dae ye ca' him?" "Maxwelton, meenister," was the reply. "Wherefore that, mon?" cried the visitor. "Because his brays are bonny," came the answer.—*London Daily News.*

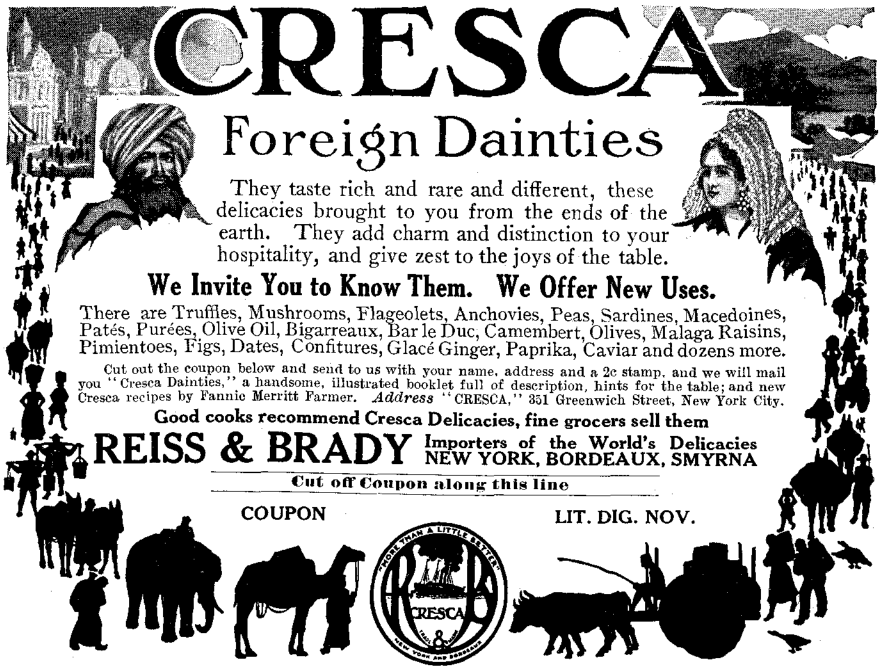
Mama's Business.—Little Minna was saying her prayers. When she had finished her usual petitions her mother said:

"You have forgotten, dear, 'Make Minna a good girl,' you know."

"Oh, mother," she answered, reproachfully, "don't let's bother God about that, that's your lookout."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Those Black-hand Letters.—Mrs. Bart—"My husband got a letter to-day saying something dreadful would happen if he didn't send the writer a sum of money."

Mrs. Smart—"My husband gets dunned for his bills, too."—*Boston Transcript.*



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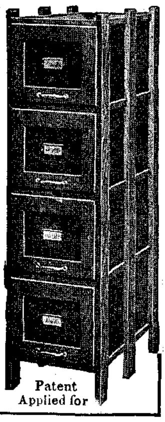

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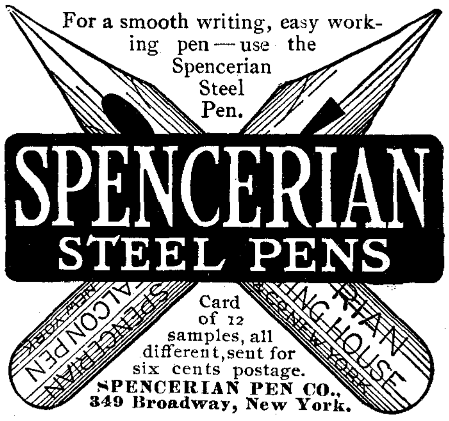

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Necessary Precaution.—"Prisoner at the bar," said the portly, pompous, and florid magistrate, "You are charged with stealing a pig, a very serious offense in this district. There has been a great deal of pig-stealing, and I shall make an example of you, or none of us will be safe."—*London Daily News.*

Reassuring.—SHE—"Somebody has told me that you already have a wife—a blonde."

HE—"I assure you, dear girl, you are the first blonde I ever loved."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

The Honeymoon Up-To-Date.—JONES—"Young Brown and his wife went off for their honeymoon in a motor-car."

SMITH—"Indeed! Where did they spend their honeymoon?"

JONES—"It was Brown's new motor, fifteen horsepower, and all the latest improvements."

SMITH—"I see. Where did you say they spent their honeymoon?"

JONES—"They went along at a tremendous rate—no legal speed limit for them, you know."

SMITH—"Dear me! Where did you say they spent their honeymoon?"

JONES—"In the county infirmary!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Blessed Assurance.—INQUIRING HENDERSON—"Paw, what is single blessedness?"

FATHER—"That's when the doctor says it isn't twins."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Too Much Honey.—Luther M. Burbank, the plant wizard of California, said of honey, apropos of a flower that bees love:

"This flower grows abundantly near Santa Barbara, and there was once a young Californian who often visited a leading Santa Barbara hotel because they had such excellent honey there—a honey the bees make from this flower.

"Well, the young man got married in due course, and the wedding-trip itinerary must include Santa Barbara, so that the bride might taste this superb honey.

"But the first morning at the Santa Barbara hotel there was no honey on the breakfast-table. The bridegroom frowned. He called the old familiar waiter over to him.

"'Where's my honey?' he demanded.

"The waiter hesitated, looked awkwardly at the bride, then bent toward the young man's ear and in a stage whisper stammered:

"'Er—Mamie don't work here no more, sir.'"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Clever Doctor.—SICK WIFE—"Doctor, I will double your fee if you will prescribe a trip to the seashore."

DOCTOR—"Very well, madam, I shall do so."

WIFE—"What were you intending to prescribe?"

DOCTOR—"A trip to the seashore."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Staggering.—SUFFRAGETTE—"What is a party without women?"

MERE MAN (flippantly)—"A stag party."

SUFFRAGETTE—"Exactly. And what, sir, would this nation be without women but stagnation?"—*The Christian Register.*

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A Recompense.—TORKE—"Your daughter's musical education must have cost a lot of money?"

DE PORKE—"Yes, it did, but I've got it all back."

TORKE—"Indeed!"

DE PORKE—"Yes. I'd been trying to buy the house next door for years and they wouldn't sell. But since she's come home they've sold it to me for half price."—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Manly Man.—"After you've been two weeks in the house with one of these terrible handy men that ask their wives to be sure and wipe between the tines of the forks, and that know just how much raising bread ought to have, and how to hang out a wash so each piece will get the best sun, it's a real joy to get back to the ordinary kind of man. Yes, 'tis so!" Mrs. Gregg finished, with much emphasis. "I want a man who should have sense about the things he's meant to have sense about, but when it comes to keeping house, I like him real helpless, the way the Lord planned to have him!"—*Youth's Companion.*

The Better Word.—WEARY WILLIAM—"What did ye tell dat lady when she asked ye if ye wuz equal to de task o' sawin' wood?"

TATTERED TOM—"I tol' her dat equal wuzn't de word. I wuz superior to it."—*Chicago Daily News.*

The Fine Point of Honor.—SHE—"Why did he marry her at all if he intended getting a divorce so speedily?"

HE—"Because he didn't think it would be honorable to break their engagement."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Not Yet, but Soon.—MISTRESS—"Is that young man I saw you with yesterday your lover, Ellen?"

MAID—"Not exactly my lover, ma'am. He walks out with me, but it ain't got to waistin' yet!"—*Tit-Bits.*

According to the Text.—The father wanted to test the generous nature of his son, so as the boy was going to church one morning he said:

"Here, Benny, are a quarter and a penny. You can put whichever you please in the contribution box."

Benny thanked his papa and went to church.

Curious to know which coin Benny had given, his papa asked him when he returned, and Benny replied:

"Well, papa, it was this way. The preacher said the Lord loved a cheerful giver, and I knew I could give a penny a good deal more cheerfully than I could give a quarter, so I put the penny in."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Law Examination in the Ladies' Seminary.—EXAMINER—"Miss Jones, state the chief impediment to marriage."

CANDIDATE—"When no one presents himself."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

October 22.—Earthquakes at Bellput, Beluchistan, cause the death of twenty-five persons.

October 24.—The revolutionary army under General Chamorra defeats 1,000 of President Zelaya's troops on the San Juan River, Nicaragua.

The Czar of Russia is the guest of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

October 26.—Hirobumi Ito, President of the Privy Council of Japan and former governor general of Korea, is assassinated by a Korean at Harbin.

A tidal wave in the State of Tabasco, Mex., destroys property worth $5,000,000.

Domestic

October 23.—Patrick H. McCarren, New York State Senator and Democratic leader in Brooklyn, dies after an operation.

October 24.—Rufus W. Peckham, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, dies at Altamont, N. Y.

Henry C. Lea, author and publisher, dies at his home in Philadelphia.

October 25.—President Taft speaks in St. Louis in favor of inland waterways, and begins his trip down the Mississippi to New Orleans.

October 28.—John D. Rockefeller gives $1,000,000 to fight the hookworm disease in the South.

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of the corner cigar store were to say to you: "Buy this box of cigars—smoke ten of them, and if you don't like them bring back the remaining cigars and get all your money and no charge for the ten smoked," you'd be pretty well convinced of his faith in the cigars he was selling and you'd probably buy.

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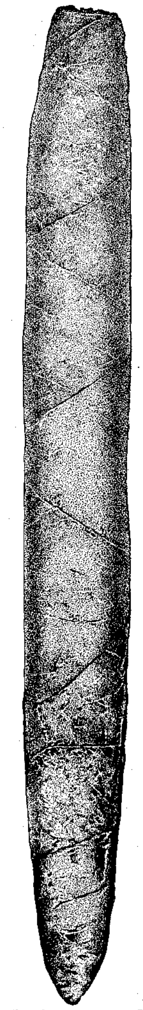

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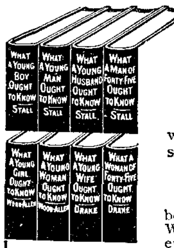

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Travel and Resort Directory

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In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *Inquirers desiring prompt answers will be accommodated on prepaying postage.*

"J. A. B.," Lincoln, Neb.—"Is *than* a correlative with *different*, for instance, in the sentence, 'This teacher is different *than* his predecessor'?"

"Than" is a conjunction used after comparatives, and certain words which express comparison or diversity, such as *more*, *better*, *other*, *otherwise*, *rather*, *else*, etc., and introducing the second member of a comparison. "From" (not "than") is the word sanctioned by the weight of literary authority in the connection above cited.

"R. W. M.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Will you please tell me whether the statement, 'No one was there but he and I' can be defended grammatically?"

If by this you mean the relation which one word bears to another in grammatical construction, the sentence would be considered correct by some authorities (see, for instance, Goold Brown, "Grammar of English Grammars," p.595). Other authorities, however, would parse "but" as a preposition equivalent to "except," governing the pronouns, following, which should be "him" and "me," not "he" and "I" (see, for instance, definition of "but" in STANDARD DICTIONARY). On the other hand, if the sense is to be considered, the statement is more or less paradoxical, altho among the many idioms sanctioned at the present time, it might pass muster. We would prefer to state it in some such form as, "Only he and I were there" or "He and I were the only ones present."

"A. G. F.," Parral, Mex.—"Please inform me what the rule or authority is for writing the two words 'can' and 'not' as one word.

There is no rule that upholds this custom of forming a compound term of these two words. They are correct when written as separate words.

Travel

An invitation is extended to you, by the Editor of THE TRAVEL MAGAZINE, to join him in a "Fireside" Trip 'round the World, starting in January and extending through the year 1910. The important sections of many countries will be covered on this "Fireside" Trip and each section will be described and explained by a traveler who has recently visited it. Every description will be profusely illustrated. This "Fireside" Trip 'round the World will prove very interesting to you, and it will also be highly instructive to the whole family. Your entire expense will be limited to $1.50, which covers the twelve numbers of THE TRAVEL MAGAZINE during the year 1910. If you wish to see a few numbers of THE TRAVEL MAGAZINE before accepting our Editor's invitation, we will mail you three recent issues (which sell for 45 cents) upon receipt of 25 cents in coin or stamps.

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Lv. Washington	4.20 P.M.	7.20 P.M.	10.05 A.M.
Ar. Savannah	9.15 A.M.	1.50 P.M.	3.20 A.M.
Ar. Jacksonville	1.30 P.M.	6.10 P.M.	7.45 A.M.
Lv. Jacksonville	4.00 P.M.	....	9.30 A.M.
Ar. St. Augustine	5.15 P.M.	....	10.45 A.M.
Ar. Ormond	8.01 P.M.	....	1.32 P.M.
Ar. Daytona	8.14 P.M.	....	1.44 P.M.
Ar. W. Palm B'ch	3.48 A.M.	....	9.17 P.M.
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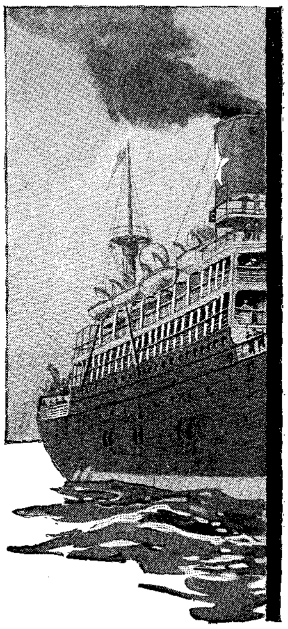

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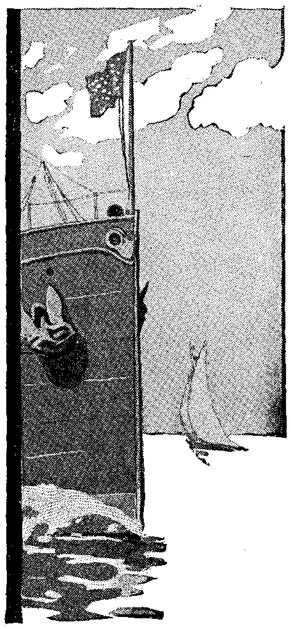

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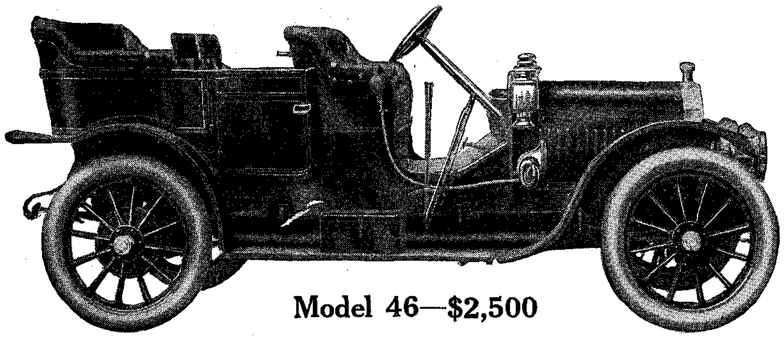

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